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The Wainwright Star

THE STAR JOB DEPARTMENT, THE HOME OF GOOD PRINTING, ALL AT MINIMUM COST

VOLUME VIII | WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10th., 1915 | NUMBER 6

LOCAL BOYS IN TRENCHES NEAR GERMAN LINES

Letter Received Locally Tells Of Conditions Near Battle Line

Wainwright boys have been in the trenches according to a letter received on Friday of last week from Norman E. Cook and dated October 10th. The letter was written from the trenches where the boys spent four days. The trench in which Cook was stationed is located but 450 yards from the German lines; that in which Robert Hunter and many other Wainwright men are doing their work is located but a hundred yards away.

That trench life was not so bad after all was the impression given from Private Cook's letter All the men were being fed on the best of food and "life was worth living". Private Cook mentioned however, that any little delicacies would be thankfully received.

Miss Ione Peterson and Miss Hazel Brunker visited friends in Chauvin on Sunday last.

Mrs J. W. Brown is visiting friends in Edmonton. She will be away about two weeks.

A meeting of the Wainwright town council will be held in the council chamber on Tuesday evening of next week beginning at 8 o'clock.

J. D. Anderson, representing the Great West Life Insurance Company with headquarters in Edmonton, has been a visitor to Wainwright during the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Mills and son returned to Wainwright on Friday last after visiting Calgary and Edmonton.

It is expected that before Christmas several more Wainwright men will have joined the colors.

Cash grain quotations in Wainwright this morning f.o.b Wainwright were as follows: wheat, No. 1 Northern 85½, Oats, 33½, Barley, 57.

Those who left roasting pans, dishes and other utensils at the skating rink following the recent banquet, may have them by calling at the office of H. Y. Pawling on Wednesday afternoon, November 17th.

A number of soldiers of the 66th Battalion stationed in Edmonton, passed through Wainwright on their way to Winnipeg where they will join the Pioneer Battalion.

M. Mecklenburg, the celebrated eye-sight specialist will again visit Wainwright from 2 o'clock Tuesday to 2 o'clock Thursday, Nov. 30th to Dec. 2nd. He will make his headquarters at the Wainwright hotel. He will also visit Irma on Monday afternoon, Nov. 29th until 1 o'clock on Dec. 1st and Edgerton on Thursday afternoon to Friday afternoon, Dec. 2nd and 3rd.

The Epworth League of Grace Methodist church will hold a Social next Monday night at 8 o'clock. There will be features of special interest and a small fee will be charged according to the height of the person. Big and little folks will be made welcome.

WAINWRIGHT MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED IN BAD TRAIN COLLISION WEST OF BIGGAR DIVISION

"Slim" Cousins of Wainwright lies in a Saskatoon hospital suffering the pains of severe internal and external injuries as the result of a train collision which took place at Obaa, near Biggar early on Monday morning last. Martin Kilfoyle also received injuries in the same wreck and is at present confined at a Biggar hotel where he is receiving medical attention. The accident brought Cousins near death. Late information, however, is to the effect that he is now resting comfortably and that the possibilities are that he will recover. Kilfoyle's injuries were of a less serious character.

By reason of the fact that Grand Trunk officials are barred from giving out any information relative to accidents, authentic details in connection with the collision are difficult to secure at this time. It is said, however, that the mixed train driven by Engineer T. Lang and conducted by Bruce, while on its way to Biggar crashed into the train being conducted by Cousins; this on account of the fact that the Cousins train was without tail lights and because it was standing on the main track in the course of switching operations.

It is said that at the time of the collision, Cousins was in the caboose, presumably making out his reports. His brakemen, Martin Kilfoyle and Homer Waller, were out on the track. The crash came smashing the caboose into a thousand pieces and Cousins was picked up later from the debris in a terrible condition. Kilfoyle received his injuries as the result of a fall from the end of the rear freight car on to which he had climbed to extricate Cousins. Cousins was later rushed to the Saskatoon hospital where full medical treatment is being administered.

In regard to Monday's railroad accident, it is said that the tail lights on Cousin's train had died out for some reason. G. Gregory was the engineer on this train.

Christmas Greetings From Wainwright, 1915

Dear Friend:

For that you were with us last year, in spirit you are with us now. Land and water does not furnish any line of division in our thoughts and this day our memory goes out to you in the form of a hamper which carries from the Citizens of Wainwright, The Home Guard, The Daughters of the Empire, The Public School Cadets and Girl Guides—small material gifts of our well wishes.

It is our hope that you will receive our token as to be in accord with usual Christmas cheer. We ask you to accept this gift then, in the same spirit as it is given—that of hopefulness and good cheer, of well wishes and kindly thoughts—all of which are keyed in the hope that time will not be long when we shall meet again—in Wainwright.

Yours for Success, on behalf of the above

The above is a duplicate of the greeting that will be sent to Wainwright soldiers this coming Yuletide. It is self explanatory. The greeting will be signed by Messrs. H. C. King, H. Y. Pawling and W. S. Brodie.

ALBERTA'S YIELD WILL MAKE AVERAGE OF THIRTY BUSHELS

According to the reports coming in to the provincial department of agriculture, it is confidently anticipated that the yield of wheat this year will be thirty bushels per acre, while the total production of spring wheat will be over 36,000,000 bushels.

The acreage under spring wheat is greatly in excess of that put down last year, the figures being 989,561 acres last year and 1,200,000 for this. With an average yield of thirty bushels per acre the yield will be about double that of the previous season.

Biggest Day's Shipping For Head Of Lakes

On Saturday last in a period of 14 hours the Lake Shippers' Clearance association loaded at the twin ports 4,094,000 bushels. Previous big record was 3,784,000 bushels. To show how tremendously the movement has increased the association's total shipments from opening of season to close of navigation in 1909 were 45,564,000; in 1910 they were 47,380,000, while for the month of October alone in 1915 they were 52,286,000 bus.

CAUSE OF PATRIOTIC FUND IS WORTHY OF ALL DONATIONS

In connection with the question as to the disposal of the STAR-Board of Trade Machine Gun Fund which was published in these columns last week, P. E. Ross has signified his willingness to donate his contribution to the Canadian Patriotic fund. Mr Ross believes the cause of the Patriotic fund in maintaining the dependents of soldiers to be a worthy one. Other contributors to the Gun fund are requested to communicate to The STAR at the earliest and explain what they wish done with their Gun fund donation.

Prayer meeting will be held every Wednesday night in Grace Methodist church beginning at 8 o'clock.

Ed. Stimpson of Edson and a former resident of Wainwright has enlisted in one of the battalions recently raised in Edmonton. Mr. Stimpson will be remembered as the man who took great interest in local architecture.

Musical entertainment of a pleasing character was given the patrons of the Elite theatre on Saturday evening last when the Wainwright Orchestra favored all present with several good numbers.

RAILWAY MEN FOR RUSSIA

Consequent to the announcement that several thousand railway men would be needed in Russia, talk is prevalent among local Grand Trunk employes as to the possibilities offered. Several men have entered The STAR office asking whether or not information concerning the proposal had been received in Wainwright. Very little is known here beyond the announcement that men from Canada were needed.

Plowing operations on 300 acres were completed in Buffalo Park on Thursday of last week according to information given out by H. B. Walker, who has been superintending operations.

BOARD OF TRADE TO MEET FRIDAY EVE.

All members of the Board of Trade executive are asked to be present at a meeting to be held in the council chamber on Friday evening of this week, beginning at 8 o'clock. By reason of the fact that the meeting will be an important one, the attendance of all members is requested.

Miss Lottie M. Ormond of Ascot school, attended the Teachers' convention held in Edmonton last week. Miss Ormond returned to Wainwright on Monday.

ODDFELLOWS ARE FAVORED BY VISIT OF HIGH OFFICIALS

Wainwright Oddfellows were favored with a visit by high officials on Monday last when W. G. Cummings, grand master for Alberta and J. A. Tulley, past grand were present at the meeting in the Oddfellows' Hall. Wainwright was visited in the course of a tour now being made by the two officials and which before its completion, will have provided the opportunity for the visitation of many lodges in various parts of the province. Brother Elliot of Winnipeg, was also a visitor at Monday evening's I. O. O. F. meeting.

A fairly heavy downfall of snow was experienced in Edmonton on Sunday evening. It was the capital's first snow storm of the year.

Mrs. Wilcox who has been a patient in the General hospital, Edmonton, during the past two or three weeks has successfully undergone an operation. Mrs. Wilcox was visited on Sunday by her husband and son Lou, both of whom returned to Wainwright on Monday.

BUSINESS ON INCREASE

Commercial travellers arriving in Wainwright daily, report a general increase in business in all the country towns visited by them. Edgerton, Irma, and all centres contiguous to this point are said to be feeling the beneficial results of a good crop and the commencement of grain sales.

INTEREST IN COMPETITION

Much interest is being taken in the competitions arranged by the management of the Elite theatre in connection with the forthcoming opening of the new serial, "The Diamond from the Sky". Tickets are being given away nightly that will entitle the winners to the various valuable prizes offered. The announcement of the winning competitors will be made on opening night.

MANY VISIT CAPITAL

Among those who attended the Teachers' Convention held in Edmonton on Thursday and Friday of last week were Miss Strang, Miss Wilkinson and Mrs. Mills, Messrs W. S. Brodie and R. B. Bryden of the local schools, also Miss L. Cross of Trafalgar, Miss Anderson of Greenshields. Miss Anderson was accompanied by Miss White. Other visitors to the capital included R. A. Snyder, and S. D. Mills.]

DEBATE CONSOLIDATION

At the next meeting of the Literary, Social and Debating Club to be held in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening of next week, the debate will be on the subject: "Resolved: That the Alberta Government should immediately establish a system of Consolidated Schools". The affirmative will be taken by W. T. Webb and G. Wanless and the negative by A. Crawford and J. Veitch.

CHEAP MOTOR TRACTORS

Information received from headquarters by the local Ford agent H. Smith, states that upon the return of Henry Ford from California, the motor genius will devote his full time to the construction of light cheap tractors that will do more for Canada than any machine that has ever been introduced into this country.

STAR'S EFFORTS APPECIATED

Evidently appreciating the efforts of the STAR management to give a local newspaper as complete as possible, more than a score of local and district people have subscribed for the STAR during the past few weeks. They are now subscribers to the ever growing list.

GILT EDGE COUPLE WED

The marriage of Mr. Wilbur Fox to Miss Mildred McNeru, both of Gilt Edge, took place on Monday at the Anglican church parsonage, Rev. H. Assiter performing the ceremony. The couple left on Monday evening's train for Edmonton.

A meeting of the Gilt Edge L.O.L., will be held in the Orange hall on Monday evening of next week. Visiting brothers are welcomed.

Intercession services on behalf of the king and his allies the soldiers and sailors and the victims of the war, will be held in St. Thomas' church on Wednesday evening at 7.30.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETE FOR SENDING CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO WAINWRIGHT SOLDIERS

All arrangements have now been made in connection with the supply of Christmas gifts to Wainwright boys in the trenches and a hamper containing one rich plum cake, 100 Virginia cigarettes, half pound of chocolates, one large potted meat, 2 pair of thick socks, one pair of woolen mitts and one pound of plum pudding, will be sent to each and everyone of our fighting boys in France so as to reach them at Christmas time.

The hamper will be sent direct from London, order for the goods having been placed with the Daily Mail's department which is at present taking special pains in the preparation and dispatch of hampers. In addition to the hamper however, goods will be sent from this town to include the favorite tobaccos, and other articles from home that the boys will appreciate.

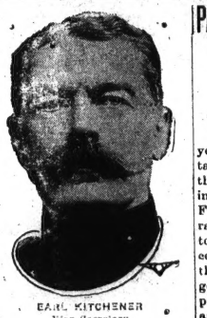
Following is a list of names to whom the parcels will be sent. The committee in charge asks the co-operation of all persons by giving their assistance in having the list complete Should any names be omitted from the list, persons are asked to notify The STAR;

The following are members of the 49th Battalion of The Canadian Overseas' Expeditionary Force: Lieut. G. L. Hudson, Privates A. G. Ramsden, P. N. Livingstone, A. Newport, C. Preisig, R. Hunter, J. Bailey, J. A. Coutts, J. Peterson, F. F Mitchell, E. F. Mott, N. E. Cook, G. Harper, N. H. Jones, D. D. Little, A. Chesterman, J. R. Lowe, W. E. Thurston, E. Evans, L. Smith, R. E. Laird, C. Irwin' A. Terry, E. Jackson, G. Newport.

The following are members of "C" Squadron, 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles, 1st Mounted Rifle Brigade, 2nd Canadian Contingent, C. E. F.—Corporals T. Crampton, P. Connew. Privates R. W. Wright, W. Steele, A. Liddle, F. Liddle, C. Horn, T. Smith, Alf. Aitken, J. Aitken, W. Manning.

NOT SATISFIED WITH TWO HEADS AND TWO NECKS CALF DIES; SINGULAR FREAK OF NATURE BORN NEAR TOWN

"Freaks may come and freaks may go" but that freak of nature born to a five year old cow at the farm of Fred Ganderton, 4 miles north of Heath, just a few days ago, will stand out as one of the singular creations and which, had it lived, would have been claimed as a valuable possession by any of the "live Hoss stuffed with straw" men who make a living in the midway This calf of calves, this freak of nature was born possessing two perfectly formed heads and necks joined to the main part of the body with perfection. The symmetry of the whole was wonderful as those who have seen will testify. The calf lived but a few minutes after birth. Mr. Ganderton still possesses the carcase and will be glad to show it to all the curious.



EARL KITCHENER
War Secretary

Lord Kitchener has left for the east. Reports that he is replacing General French, have received no credence

SNOW STORM GIVES WAINWRIGHT FIRST TOUGH OF WINTER

Snow which began to fall early on Tuesday morning and continued through the day, gave Wainwright a real touch of Winter. The snow and wind which prevailed during the early hours of the morning is believed to be the tail end of a storm that struck Manitoba with unusual fury on Monday. In Manitoba, between the eastern boundaries and the town of Gladstone, the ferocity of the storm was such that phone and telegraph poles were weighed down with ice and snow with the result that telegraphic communication between Winnipeg and western cities was destroyed for several hours.

PATRIOTIC FUND WORK WILL NEED FULL CO-OPERATION

While full reports have not yet been received from all captains at work, it is doubtful if the canvass conducted locally in connection with the Patriotic Fund will result in $2,000 being raised from Wainwright as a town. From the outset it was considered by the committee that Wainwright would be good for at least $2,000. From present indications, however, and although many persons have subscribed very liberally, it does not appear that former predictions will be realised.

The committee has now in hand preparations for the work in connection with the various schools and other districts lying within the constituency and following the completion of all details in connection, a vigorous campaign will be started in the country. The co-operation of many persons will be needed and full particulars will be furnished at the earliest date.

Between 50 and 60 car loads of grain have been shipped from Heath this season according to an announcement made by F. Ford on Tuesday. The movement means the removal of about 90,000 bushels from the Heath district.

The preservation of chicken in glass jars will be demonstrated at the Institute meeting to be held in the council chamber on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 13th, beginning at 2 o'clock. All women interested are invited.

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A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY • • 10 CENTS PER PLUG

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EATS DIRT

GILLETT'S LYE
CLEANS AND DISINFECTS

THIS LYE IS ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE TOTALLY DIFFERENT FROM THE IMPURE AND HIGHLY ADULTERATED LYES NOW SOLD.

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Well, we were spared for the moment and cast into a loathsome dungeon, where we were overrun with vermin, great rats which we had constantly to drive off, and spiders whose bite was very painful.

"How long we lay without food I don't know; anyway, it seemed days. Perhaps it was only so many hours. Try lying in the pitch dark fighting with nameless unseen terrors and see how many bitter years can be crammed into a minute. And yet we knew there was far worse to come. But for the fact that we were together and could cheer the black hours with the sound of each other's voices we should have gone mad. One moment we were cast down in the depths of gloom, the next we prayed for death; anon we laughed and sang sketches of gay songs. We were not insane, but were treading periously near to the borderland.

"Then, after many years—or so it seemed to us—they fetched us again. We were not led into the banqueting-hall, but to a long, low vault-like place on the floor of which were two shallow tanks or baths covered over with a frame of iron, and from the frame of iron ran long sliding rods for all the world like a bird cage, only the sliding wires of the cage ran far into the room.

"Around these cages were glowing charcoal fires, the greater part of the sliding bars or wires growing red and crocus blue form the heat. What did it mean?

"I wondered. Ah! I was very soon to know."

Tchigorsky drew a deep breath and a shudder passed over his powerful frame. The moisture on his forehead was not due to the heat alone.

"On a throne of stone the princess was seated. A few of the higher-grade priests were grouped around her. Evidently they had been discussing us, and had made up their minds. We were not going to be tried even.

"'Stand there!' the princess commanded! 'Dogs, do you want to live?'

"Ralph Ravenspur said nothing. He was ever a man of few words.

"'We have no desire to die,' I replied, 'Nothing that breathes ever has. Even if I were an old man with one foot in the grave the desire for life would be as strong upon me as it is now!'

"The princess smiled. I will not try to describe that smile. If you had seen it you would have given ten years of your life to forget it again.

"'It is in your hands to live,' the woman said; 'it is for you to say whether or not you return to your people. But you shall not carry our cherished secrets to the West. You shall live, you shall go free, but you shall take no memory of the past with you!'

"I guessed at once what she meant. There were attendants upon the priests, poor fools who fetched and carried, who would undertake errands one at a time, but who had no reasoning powers, no wits of their own.

"They were not born idiots; they had been made so. They are put under drugs, a portion of the scalp removed, and then some fragment of the brain is destroyed. We could have our liberty if we chose but, at what price! We could go free, but for the rest of our lives we should never know the blessed light of reason again.

"I tell you it came to me like a cold shock and turned me faint and giddy. As I glanced at my companion I saw that he was ghastly as myself. What use was life to us under such conditions! And the fiends were equal to the cruelty of getting us to consent to this operation and then detaining us afterwards. We should be a mockery among them and a warning to others.

"There was no reason to discuss this refined cruelty, this vile offer. We glanced at each other and shook our heads. Far better death than this. We knew how to die; we could have drawn our revolvers and shot each other then and there. But we did not. While there was life there was hope."

CHAPTER XL.

The Iron Cage

Tchigorsky made a long pause before he resumed his story. His nerves appeared to require composing. It was impossible to shake off the horror of the past. At length he went on again.

"I saw the cruel light flame into the eyes of the princess; I saw that she was pleased and yet sorry to learn our decision. She gave a sign and we were brought nearer to her.

"'You understand what your refusal means!' she said. 'You have been here long enough to know how carefully our secrets are guarded and also how we punish those who try to read them. Where are those scripts?'

"We had no scripts and I said so. As a matter of fact, such formulae and papers as we had managed to become possessed of had been smuggled beyond Lassa to Ralph Ravenspur's servant, Elpick, who had conveyed them to a place of safety. But my statement was without effect.

"She turned sharply to her attendants.

"'Strip them,' she said, 'and put them in the baths.'

"We were going to learn then what those cages were for.

"'There is no need to remove our clothing,' I cried. 'We will do it ourselves!'

"I was afraid our revolvers should be discovered, or the cartridges be rendered useless by immersion. Ralph seemed to understand, for, like myself, he quickly discarded his robes and slippers and professed himself to be ready.

"Then the grating was raised and we were placed on our backs in a shallow bath formed in the shape of a coffin, and not more than ten inches deep. At first the baths were empty, but gradually they were filled with water until we had to raise our faces and press them against the bars to breathe. I thought that we were to be suffocated in this shallow water—a dreadful idea that filled me with stifling anxiety—but there was worse to come."

Again Tchigorsky paused and wiped his brow.

"The suspense was torture; the terrible uncertainty of what was going to happen was agony. Imagine being drowned with a bare half-inch of water over your lips and nostrils. I turned my head a fraction of an inch on one side, and then I saw that the water could not rise quite high enough to drown me without overflowing the edge of the bath. Evidently this was but the first chapter in the book of lessons. We could breathe by placing our faces against the bars. What next?

"There was no occasion to ask the question. Though my heart was drumming like the wings of an imprisoned fly, and though there was the roar of a furnace in my ears, I could make out the crack and rattle of machinery, and the bars over the cage began to move. My face, to escape the water, was so closely pressed to the bars that the friction was painful.

"The bars slid along, and as they did so, I remembered the long projecting ends which were glowing yellow and blue in the braziers. My heart ceased drumming and then seemed to stand still for a moment. I had guessed the riddle. A second later and the horizontal bars over my face were white hot.

"Here was the situation, then—I had either to press my face against those cruel bars or drown in a few inches of water. Could the mind of man imagine a more diabolical torture? I cried aloud; I believe my friend did also, but I cannot say. My face flinched involuntarily from the scar of the blistering iron; I held my breath till the green and red stars danced before my eyes.

"Flesh and blood could stand it no longer, and I was literally bound to raise my head. Into the flesh, as you have seen for yourself, those hot barriers pressed, while I filled my lungs with a deep draught of delicious air. But the agony was so great that I had to go down again. The water cooled the burns for the moment. But you can imagine how it intensified the agony afterwards.

"When I raised myself again the bars were cool. But only for an instant, for they came hot once more, this time in a horizontal direction. The same ghasty business was enacted; again there was the sense of semi-suffocation, again the long draught of pure air and the pain from the bars. And then, while wondering, half-delirious, how long it could last, something gave way and I fainted.

"That I deemed to be death; but it was nothing of the kind. When I came to I was lying on the floor writhing in agony from my wounds. Fortunately I had not lost my sight, nor had Ralph at that time. He was to discover later that the injuries received were fatal to his eyes.

"He was lying by my side and groaning with pain like myself. A more hideous and more repulsive sight than my companion's face I never wish to look upon. And doubtless he had the same thoughts of me. But I did not think of that at the moment.

"We were alone. I staggered to my feet and across to the door. It was fastened, of course. For a time we were too maddened by pain to take heed of anything, but gradually reason came back to us. My first idea was of revenge. Ralph had grasped for his robes and his revolver was in his hand.

"'Heaven help the first man who comes in!' he yelled.

"Like a drunken lunatic, I applauded the sentiment. For a minute we were both mad as the drugged Malay who runs amuck. Fortunately nobody did come in for some time, and gradually wiser counsels prevailed. We slipped into our garments and hid our revolvers. Then from raging madmen we passed to tears. We were so spent and exhausted that we cried like little children.

"But men like ourselves are not easily daunted. The pain was still great, but it only stimulated our desire to live and gain the better of those who had so creully used us. Later a priest conducted us into another room, where the princess awaited us.

(To be Continued)

"DEATH IN THE POT."

"Death in the pot." That sentence condenses the story of a tragedy. A little family gathering. A fine dinner cooked in the large copper kettle long disused, and the entire family poisoned by the accumulated verdigris.' The story was told by the newspapers. The moral of it is, that the purest of food, put into a foul vessel, may become a minister of death.

If the stomach is diseased it is like the poisonous kettle, which taints everything that goes into it. The symptoms are irregular appetite, undue fullness after eating, distressed feeling in the stomach, of fluttering and sinking sensations, palpitation, dizziness, ringing in ears, sour or bitter risings and constipation. Not all these symptoms may be present at the same time, but any of them show disease in the digestive or alimentary tract.

The intimate relation of the stomach to the blood, heart, liver, and lungs makes it a medicinal maxim, "Start with the stomach." It is upon this principle that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery effects so many and such remarkable cures. It cleanses the stomach and the system is cleansed. It increases the action of the blood-making glands, and the body is enriched by the purified blood. It's a tonic and body builder that strengthens the digestive or nutritive organs and these strengthen the whole body by increasing the quantity and quality of its nourishment. It carries off the poisonous, effete matter. In this way it re-establishes health, banishing the bodily aches, which are but symptoms of the stomach's condition.

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery from any medicine dealer to-day, in either liquid or tablet form. Send Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., 50 cents for "Medical Adviser," cloth-bound and illustrated.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic.

W. N. U. 1076

If Any Are Left

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says a Berlin telegram announces that Emperor Wilhelm has decided that the uniform of the German army in peace times shall be field gray, the same color used in time of war.

For Rural Fire Prevention

Suggestions For Reducing Fire Loss on the Farm and in the Village

Farmers and villagers should be among the most active of fire protectionists. While most villages have some fire fighting system, few have paid departments. Living isolated from auto pumping fire engines, chemical and other apparatus, and fire alarm boxes, the farmer or the villager must constitute himself an individual fire department. It is in the autumn and winter when the stoves, the open fireplaces and the kerosene lamps come into use that the fire danger is greatest. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

Many country and village homes have a "store room" into which, during the cold months, rubbish and debris are thrown indiscriminately. Newspapers, rags, old clothes, etc., constituting the most inflammable collection, are thrown into this room, usually the worst—from the fire protection standpoint—in the house. Most villagers use the kerosene lamp or possibly a tallow candle while searching in the cellar or store room. The lamp or candle is put down, a rat runs out and, in the excitement, especially if a woman is present, the light is frequently knocked over and a blaze is almost certain to result. Water is hard to get, pumps freeze up and the farmer or villager is powerless when the fire develops.

During the summer, English sparrows carry nest making material into cracks and crannies, building nests close to chimneys and flues. Chimney swallows, nesting in the stacks, knock the mortar from the bricks and make holes through which sparks find their way to the sparrow's nest. A mysterious fire results, generally on the coldest night of the year.

All flues and chimneys should be examined before the fires are lighted in autumn. Water should be drawn at night and placed in pails where it will not freeze. Roofs should be examined and cleared of curling shingles and other spark catchers. The store room should be the most carefully kept room in the house. Rats, mice and squirrels should be cleared out. Lanterns should be kept filled, cleaned and with wicks of proper length. A dirty, short-wicked lantern, full of oil, is a bad fire hazard.

All dead herbage should be removed from the house and outbuildings. Sparks travel far on a winter gale and, alighting on dry herbage, are dangerous. Bonfires are a bane. Most persons who have large yards could well afford to build a small furnace of brick, covering the stack with wire netting, and thus burn the refuse without danger. Smoking about barns should be prohibited and lanterns placed where stock cannot kick them over. At all times, lanterns should be kept in a safe place. A small electric torch is a good investment where hay and fodder must be reached in the darkness. Matches should be kept in a tin box tightly covered and placed out of the reach of small children. No member of the family should search in cupboards or drawers with a match for a light. This is an imperative rule which is frequently violated.

Where wood is the heating fuel, there should be a wire front over the fireplace to stop the sparks. Where coal is used, a wide fender will often stop a threatened blaze. Coal, "snapping" out into the room, causes many fires. The place for ashes is a metal can and the place for the can is where its sides will not come into contact with wood. Because they do not show sparks, is no reason for believing that wood or coal ashes are not dangerous. Remember that ashes, especially the finer kinds, hold heat for a long time.

The foregoing cautions may seem simple but are frequently forgotten. It is the unusual that often happens. Teachers in village and country schools should educate the children to think of the dangers. One sharp-eyed boy is as good as a fire department.

Hot Dinner Sent 20 Miles

Some of the Difficulties Experienced at the Front

An officer attached to a British motor ambulance convoy working with the French army in the Vosges writes as follows:

"It is quite impossible to purchase any eatables of any sort whatsoever. All our food comes by motor from our base twenty miles away, and as the kitchen cannot be expected to cook the raw meat necessary for forty men, it is sent over ready cooked, and we have a cold luncheon and hot dinner warmed up by the kitchen. The arrival of the motor is a matter of considerable importance. We all have mess tins, and having gathered round the kitchen for the distribution, we eat our meals seated on the running boards of the ambulances, or, as it appears to be more or less perpetually raining here inside the ambulances.

"Our working time table is out of the ordinary. As the road is too dangerous in the dark, and naturally headlights are out of the question, we go up the mountains as soon as it is light, and if unable to bring all wounded down in one journey go up again. The road is so narrow that traffic can only run in one direction at a time, and as it is the only means of movement of the army only a portion of each day can be allocated to the service of the wounded.

"As can be imagined, fighting in this mountainous district is extremely arduous. Before our arrival the poor fellows were brought down in rough horse-drawn country carts, lying on straw."

In the Hands of the Worker

We have discovered that material can only be overcome by material. Courage, enthusiasm, the consciousness of a good and noble cause, are useless without an ample supply of munitions. The freedom of Europe, therefore lies in the hands of the worker of Great Britain, who have the power to pile up for the allies an immense store of guns and shell, and thus to hasten the end of the awful nightmare through which we are living.—London Daily Express.

As Kipling Would Say It

If Rudyard Kipling had been going to say anything in verse about a hod carrier or plasterer, he would say:

"He moiled 'mid the mortar of marl-mingled moisture."

More Prophecies

Astrologist Says Stars Bode No Good for the Kaiser

The autumn number of Astrological journal issued by the National Astrological Society, which has just appeared, devotes the greater part of its space to the European war, making some interesting predictions. This journal is edited by Mr. Walter H. Lewis, an operatic composer, of Manchester, N.H., who has been a student of astrology for many years.

In an article entitled "The Outcome of the War" Prophecy has this to say:

"The opening of the second year of the great war was marked by the fall of Warsaw. With Uranus passing through Aquarius, Russia is about to go through the throes of a great reformation and will eventualy develop into one of the most important countries of the world. Its possibilities are limitless. Uranus passing through the sign ruling any country tears down to build up the better, and Russia is already showing the world the good effects of national prohibition. In 1916 Russia commences her upward career, and the Tsar and Kaiser come into serious influences of their lives. Uranus governs socialism, which is gradually establishing itself in all nations. Its effects are such as to take away past evils and install methods in anticipation of the future universal good, in preparation for the Great Beyond.

"Absolute monarchy is a thing of the past, and St. John's Revelation tells us the princes of earth are to be abolished.

"The private control of currency, on a gold basis, will be ended and the people will learn that money is but a receipt for labor, when the difficulties of settling the great war are finally overcome and a universal international exchange established, based on creative and productive effort, and concerning the money market will be abolished.

"The year 1916 may be characterized as the 'beginning of the end,' and it is indicated, early in the year, the Kaiser meets with reverses, revolution and termination of his career. The yellow peril is a misnomer, as the world will soon have every reason to thank Japan and learn from the Orient. The wild advance of the Occident has tended to depart from nature and to substitute artifice, and it must pay for its folly. The world has now entered the domain typified by the human side of the great Sphinx, the face. Twelve thousand years ago the Sphinx was built to commemorate the recession of the equinox from the virgin into the lion, hence the lions body and human face. The lion is ruled by the sun, which governs gold, but it is now being relegated to the past and the human side of the zodiac is here, when labor, not substance, controls. The question hereafter will be, not how much money can we hoard away from the people but how much good can we do for the world. Wealth will consist of wisdom, not money.

Aid Farmers With Poultry

Co-operative Fattening Station to be Opened at Manitoba Agricultural College

In order to help the farmers in preparing and marketing this season's poultry crop, it has been decided to open this fall a farmers' co-operative fattening station in the poultry department of the Manitoba agricultural college. This station is to be operated on a strictly co-operative basis, ensuring to the farmers the best prices for their poultry. The demand in Winnipeg for properly dressed poultry of high quality is much beyond the supply, and it is hoped to obtain the advantages of the extra prices paid. Not only will the fattening station provide best prices for the farmers, but it will ensure a much better finished product for the consumer.

The chickens are to be shipped in from the farmers, fattened in the poultry plant, and then marketed. Only the actual cost of fattening and marketing the poultry will be charged against the farmers and deducted from the price received, dressed.

Only spring chickens of the heavier breeds will be taken. Before shipping, the farmer must communicate with the poultry department of the college, stating the number he wishes to have fattened, also the breed. The importance of this rule is due to the fact that only a limited number can be handled at one time; by complying with it the supply can be regulated so that there will be no overcrowding. The farmer will be notified when to ship as soon as the poultry department has received particulars from him.

Farmers must furnish their own coops, the express on which will be deducted from the amount their chickens bring on the market. All coops must be properly addressed to the poultry department, Manitoba agricultural college, Winnipeg.

It will take from 14 to 18 days to fatten the chickens. They will then be killed, dressed and sold at the highest price possible, and the returns made to the farmer. Returns should be in the farmers' hands about three or four weeks after the chickens are shipped.

The Manitoba department of agriculture's recent efforts to assist the farmers in marketing their wool clip to advantage met with complete success, and the department is urging all farmers interested in the production of better poultry to take advantage of this new co-operative opportunity. It is desired to get the work well under way at once, and to that end farmers should write to the poultry department of the college, as above stated, without delay.—Free Press.

Things Rosy in Germany

The number of bankruptcies in Germany from July to September of this year was 981, as compared with 1,608 during the same period of last year, the Overseas News Agency announces.

Hoax—I wonder where they get their submarine crews?

Joax—Dunno; but I suppose in the low dives would be a good place to look for 'em.

Some Big Yields

Just a Few Instances to Show What Western Canada Can Produce

In reporting some of the big yields recorded from different parts of the country, we do not wish to imply that all crops are giving such great returns. It must be apparent, however, that if one farmer in a locality can get 50 bushels an acre of wheat, other farmers with the same soil, climate and conditions, should be able to get much the same yields if they are equally good agriculturists. In the long run it comes down pretty much to the man's own ability. Provided the soil, climate and water conditions are right, the rest depends on the farmer himself. Proof that the soil, climate and water conditions are right is offered by the evidence of what some farmers are actually doing as reported from day to day in the daily press and from other sources. We quote a few instances:

Humboldt, Saskatchewan.—Threshing is revealing good yields throughout Humboldt district. A field of 100 acres Marquis wheat yielded 4,000 bushels and graded No. 1 Northern.

Picture Butte, Alberta.—Yields revealed by threshing operations more than justify early predictions. A large field of spring wheat has been threshed here which averaged 69 bushels per acre; another 59 bushels, and another 56 bushels.

Empress, Alberta.—A thresher here reports threshing wheat in this district which yielded 51 bushels per acre.

Lethbridge, Alberta.—A one-acre test plot of Marquis wheat yielded 99 bushels, and a 34-acre field averaged 60½ bushels. There are on this farm 200 acres of Marquis wheat which it is expected will average over 50 bushel per acre.

Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.—Ensilage corn ten feet high is Fort Saskatchewan's claim to be included in the corn belt. This corn was planted June 8th, and cut September 8th. Fort Saskatchewan is 325 miles north of the International Boundary.

Medicine Hat, Alberta.—A head of celery grown in a garden here weighs 4½ lbs.; it is one of 60 grown in an area 4x16 feet.

Tofield, Alberta.—Threshing which has taken place so far indicates that the average wheat yield of the district will be 35 bushels per acre; oats, 70.

Gleichen, Alberta.—Field of oats threshed here yielded an average of over 104 bushels per acre.

Habits of the Wild Oat

It is Absolutely Essential to Keep Them Under Control

Only about 10 per cent. of a season's wild oat crop will germinate the same fall. They will not all germinate at one time, in the spring or in the summer. Wild oats germinate far more readily during the first five days of warm spring weather than they do any other time of the year. Hence the importance of fall cultivation.

Wild oats will not germinate through more than 2½ or 3 inches of heavy loam soil, and not more than 4 inches of loamy soil.

If buried more than 5 inches deep the seeds may retain their vitality from three to five years, and germinate when cultivation brings them nearer the surface.

The men who have had experience in the control of wild oats would recommend to farmers without such experience for their serious consideration the following points:

1. The grain to be used for feed should be ground thoroughly before feeding. This will prevent spreading wild oats over the fall cultivated land and avoid infesting the manure during the fall, winter and spring with wild oats so that it can be placed directly from the barns on to the fields.

2. Burn all screenings and all the straw that is not required for winter feeding just as soon as possible after threshing. Fence the straw required so as to keep cattle and horses from feeding at same and scattering seeds over the fields.

3. Double disc and harrow as soon as possible every acre on which wild oats have appeared. This may not germinate any wild oats this fall, but it makes conditions ideal for germination as soon as the frost leaves the ground in the spring. If this work cannot be done in the fall, it should be done first thing in the spring.

4. Some of the land now seeded to oats would, in the ordinary course of events, have been summerfallowed this year or next year. High prices and shortage of feed have caused farmers to seed land which may have needed cleaning. Summerfallowing such land next year will, therefore, be a good farming practice, but every effort should be made to secure a large germination of wild oats before the final deep plowing of the summerfallow.

5. Note that all practices mentioned above are those which are common with farmers who are securing each year the highest yields in a district. Men are finding that farming to produce maximum yields incidentally keeps weeds under control, and many farmers are finding that one acre of wheat yielding 25 bushels per acre is more profitable than one and a half acres yielding 20 bushels per acre. —Department of Agriculture, weeds and seeds branch, Regina, Sask.

Canadian Shells Help in Drive

That the Canadian shell manufacturers are doing vitally important services in support of the great offensive just begun by the British, French and Belgians on the western front is indicated by the way in which they are now helping to feed the British guns, and the success of the allies depends on the sustained effectiveness of their artillery. Canadian workshops are producing one million empty shells per month and 17,444 shells per day with fixed ammunition. The latter will be increased to 50,000 per day in the near future.

The Man—If you are so forgetful, how is it you remember me?

The Girl—Lots of times I remember little things when the big ones escape my notice.

The New France

Reached Back in the Past and Cherishing Again the Ideals That Hae Made Her Great

Without exaggeration it can be said that in this war there is nothing more interesting than the miracle of modern France. To observers who had watched and listened closely the seeming sudden re-endowment of a whole people with the spirit of sacrifice and single-handed enthusiasm and the emergence of the shining sword of well-organized efficiency did not surprise except in the sense that the reality was a finer thing by far than had been waited for through some years of darkness. It was known that France had found her soul again—that the things that mystified by their rottenness were seen merely because their rottenness had lifted them to float upon the surface of the water as so much unsightly refuse. In the year before the war the visitors to Paris who had eyes to see became aware that France had reached back to her past, and was cherishing again the ideals that had made her great among the nations. What were those? To Mother Earth she could appeal for answer. "I am she that was thy sign and standard-bearer. Thy voice and cry; She that washed thee with her blood and left thee fairer; The same was I." And so not for the first time French blood is flowing that humanity may become the fairer. The cynic does not believe in motives that can thus be expressed in terms of the spirit. But in old time it was said "Man that understandeth not is like the beasts that perish." And he that refuses to concede the presence in the struggle of those ideals which have ever been the inspiration of the highest endeavor will never understand the amazing phenomena of the new France, nor the equally wonderful phenomenon of the new life of our own empire in these last months of a common sacrifice.—Glasgow Herald.

What Britain Has Done

American Paper Pays a Splendid Tribute to Britain's Part in the War

The Wall Street Journal gives a very striking answer to the question: What has Great Britain done? It points out that while her navy, her financial credit and a small expeditionary army were all that were asked by the allies, she has swept the seas of German commerce, placed upwards of a million men in the field, and got another two millions in readiness; has lent her allies more than $2,000,000,000 and has conquered every German colony except the Cameroons. Continuing, the Wall Street Journal says:

"By her own enlightened system of colonial government the Boers have wiped out the German colony in Southwest Africa, the French Canadians are fighting on the Belgian frontier, the Irish are, characteristically, fighting in the thickest of the fray, and the supposed seditious Hindoos and Mohammedans are cleaning up all the German political gains in Turkish Asia. And there is more than this. If it were not for the British mastery of the seas, where would our own export trade be? Even with an uncertainty on the ocean, the trade which our shortsighted politicians grudge to the allies, because Germany is in no position to receive it, would not exist at all. To leave out the argument the inviolability of treaties and the rights of neutral and peaceful nations, all the moral issues involved, on the plain question of advantage to our present and future interests, can we ask ourselves, with any show of consistency or plausibility, What has Great Britain done?"

Do You Think of Safety

Get the Safety Habit and Pass It Along for the Benefit of Others

When you leave your home for your day's work, do you remember that constant care is necessary? Do you, when you arrive at the office, factory, or shop, bear in mind your own safety and that of others? To think first of safety means consideration for others; it means lives spared and fewer vacant chairs.

Most accidents can be prevented, but what is each one of us doing to prevent accidents? We must not expect that care will be taken for our safety and never take thought for that of another.

It is estimated that a man's average earning power is $700 per annum. Some of us receive more and some less, but whatever we earn each year will be reduced after a serious accident and will be stopped by death. What are you going to do about it? The obvious thing to do is to learn safety—to insist upon others doing their work in the safe way—to point out to the proper officials unsafe practices and unsafe machines—to take no chances. It may seem unnecessary to tell you this, but what of each years' toll of life and limb? Get the safety habit and pass it along as an heritage to the children.—Bulletin by Ontario Safety League.

Girl Officer Escaped From Church

News has arrived from Kiev of a gallant girl officer in a regiment of Don Cossacks, Alexandra Ephimovna Lagareva, who showed unusual initiative and courage. She and a handful of men of her detachment were captured by the Germans and locked up in a church.

When all was still, the prisoners broke a window and escaped, Alexandra herself killing the sentry with a stone.

The little force, seven in all, managed to recover their horses, and actually succeeded in capturing a patrol of eighteen Uhlans, securing important documents into the bargain. These papers Alexandra delivered into the hands of the Russian general.

The amount of prize money for officers and men of the navy which has accumulated during the war is said by the Morning Post to be $20,000,000. None of this has been distributed, and the Post makes the complaint that purchases by the government of confiscated cargoes deprives the navy of prize money.

How Weeds Are Spread

Use of Impure Seed is one of the Chief Means of Weed Dispersal

Large sums of money are being spent each year in devising methods for the eradication of weeds. But to rid the average farm of weeds is an attempt to do the impossible so long as the present means of seed dispersal are allowed to exist. If we are to successfuly cope with the weed problem on our farms, we must go about it systematically, and first remedy the causes which are responsible for the spread of weeds. Unfortunately the average farmer is not realizing that the use of impure seed is one of the chief means of weed dispersal. It is of little use spending time, energy and money in ridding our fields of weeds if, the following season we again seed down with the same weeds.

The seed department at Ottawa in an endeavor to find out to what extent weed seeds are being scattered through the using of impure seed analysed samples of wheat, oats, barley and flax. Of the 506 samples of spring wheat tested, 271, or nearly 54 per cent. contained seeds of weeds classed as noxious under the Seed Control Act, the highest number being 11,528 per pound and the average 79. Other weed seeds were found in 454, or nearly 90 per cent. of the samples, the largest number being 11,415 per pound, and the average 343 per pound. With this weed seed content and the rate of seeding reported, the weed seeds placed on the land would average about 49 noxious and 214 other sorts per square rod.

Weed seeds were especially prevalent in the flax samples. Out of 144 tested, 127, or 88 per cent. contained noxious weed seeds, the largest number per pound being 15,424 and the average 662. Other weed seeds were present in all but seven samples, the highest number being 13,984 per pound and the average 4,097. With this weed seed content and the rate of seeding reported, the weeds placed on the land through sowing flax would average 140 noxious and 760 other sorts per square rod.

The samples of oats and barley were equally bad.

The inquiry shows that there is a very general lack of attention to the proper cleaning of seed. Nearly 11 per cent. of the wheat, oats, barley and flax sampled for the inquiry was being sown direct from the thresher with no cleaning whatever. Over 88 per cent. of the lots were reported as being cleaned with a fanning mill, some being put through twice, but in most cases the cleaning was very poorly done.

The lack of results from attempts at cleaning with fanning mills not properly equipped or regulated is illustrated in connection with the inquiry.

One sample of flax reported as cleaned with a common fanning mill contained 17 species of weed seeds including over 2,500 tumbling mustard, over 1,000 lamb's quarters, 803 black bindweed and 140 wild oats per pound, besides wheat, oats and flax.

A sample of oats reported as cleaned with a fanning mill contained 4,800 wild mustard seeds, 38 Canada thistle and 174 other weed seeds per pound.

In order to make first class seed it is usually advisable to reduce the bulk from one-third to one-half by cleaning and grading, in order to remove all weed seeds and other impurities as well as the inferior kernels. Most farmers appear to be content with putting their grain through a fanning mill once or twice when preparing for seed and often the mills are not properly equipped. Many of those in use have only a few screens and riddles designed for cleaning grain for market and are entirely inadequate for properly preparing seed. For small seeds the equipment is even worse.

A few extra minutes spent in cleaning the grain properly is time well invested.

Preparing for Spring

Home Gardens and Vacant Lots Should Have Autumn Cultivation

Custom or habit alone explains the fact that the home gardener almost universally leaves his garden plot in a neglected condition until spring. No attempt is made to prepare for the next season's planting.

If the farmer were to follow this system, the results would be disastrous. In the spring he would find himself with wet and heavy land, would be unable to work it and the delay would mean late crops, if any at all.

The garden should be dug in autumn, leaving the earth loose. If new soil is being used, the sod should be turned under a depth of four inches to ensure rotting. Vines, dead leaves, or weeds should be burned, and the ashes, together with a quantity of good stable manure, if available, should be dug well in.

The results of attention to his land in the autumn will fully repay the home gardener in the saving of time in the spring and in increased production.

"Disappointed again."

"How now?"

"This fellow told me he was going to show me the beauties of the town?"

"Well, didn't he?"

"He meant parks and office buildings. I was prepared to see some feminine loveliness."

Biggs (to his landlady—I really can't dry myself properly with a tiny towel like this—will you have it seen to?

Landlady—Certainly, I'll tell the maid not to bring you so much water.

"That old grouch certainly had his living room appropriately decorated."

"How was it done?"

"Mostly in fretwork."

Here is another inviolable rule: No poor man can afford daughters.

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Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure



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If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3 **THERAPION** and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Missed Something

Mrs. McGreevy was a dinner guest one evening where a noted explorer was the attraction. Being of a somewhat languid turn of mind, she paid more attention to her dinner than to the conversation. After dinner was over she turned to one of the guests and asked:

"What was that tiresome old explorer talking about?"

"Progressive Patagonia," was the reply.

"Really?" asked Mrs. McGreevy with sudden interest. "And how do you play it?"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Finland has an area of 144,249 miles, of which one-seventh is water on account of the innumerable lakes in the interior. At the end of 1914 its population amounted to 3,196,700, divided among eight Lans, or governments. Of the population of the Grand Duchy, less than one-sixth live in the cities, of which there are only fifteen having more than 5,000 inhabitants. Helsingfors, the largest city, has a population of 164,000.

Praises This Asthma Remedy.—A grateful user of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy finds it the only remedy that will give relief, though for thirteen years he had sought other help. Years of needless suffering may be prevented by using this wonderful remedy at the first warning of trouble. Its use is simple, its cost is slight and it can be purchased almost anywhere.

Quite a Successful Party

A Scottish minister, taking his walk early in the morning, found one of his parishioners recumbent in a ditch.

"Where has ye been the nicht, Andrew?" asked the minister.

"Weel, I dinna richtly ken," answered the prostrate one, "whether it was a wedding or a funeral but whichever it was it was a most extraordinary success."

In a great hurry he took the following telegram to a telegraph office: "Mrs. Brown, Liverpool street—I announce with grief the death of Uncle James. Come quickly to read will; I believe we are his heirs—John Back." The clerk having counted the words, said: "There are two too many, sir."

"All right; cut out 'with grief,'" was the answer.

The introduction of the tobacco habit among the Chinese dates back only a few years, and its spread throughout the country has been astonishingly rapid, so it is stated by Consul General Anderson at Hongkong. The cigarette habit is not confined to the male portion of the population. The females of all classes and ages, from ten years of age upward, indulge as freely and openly in cigarettes, and with as much apparent enjoyment, as do their brothers.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

W. N. U. 1076

London Soon Will Ring Up New York

Marconi Says But For War Atlantic Telephone Wireless Would be in Operation Now

"There is not a shadow of doubt that wireless telephony across the Atlantic ocean is assured in the future," said William Marconi in a talk to the New York Times.

Mr. Marconi expressed deep interest in the news that Washington had talked by wireless with Honolulu, and that efforts were under way to connect up with Japan. He said:

"While it is likely that the operators had to wait for advantageous atmospheric conditions, the fact that wireless telephoning was accomplished from Washington to Honolulu is extremely interesting. It does not matter if for the present such a result is possible only under ideal conditions. That talking over such a distance has been possible makes it certain that whatever obstacles may exist at present in the way of a fairly perfect service will be removed after further experiments.

"Two years ago I said that within a few years arrangements would be perfected so that telephonic wireless across the Atlantic would be established. Had it not been for the war, which made it necessary to stop our experiments, we would probably have had a transatlantic telephone wireless service by now. London might be talking over the telephone every day with New York.

"After the war a service will be installed as rapidly as we are able to do it. When that is accomplished London and New York will be within a half hour's conversational distance. It will undoubtedly be possible, once the system is going, to get into telephone communication with New York as easily as from New York to Chicago.

"Atmospheric disturbances must, of course, be taken into consideration. At times they will delay the work of making connections and otherwise cause trouble. In the event of terrific storms at sea the wireless would worker slower. But constant experiments ought to do a great deal to remove such difficulties.

"Whether wireless telephony across the Atlantic will for years to come be anything more than an expensive luxury is another matter. Millionaires could talk without feeling the pinch, and urgent business conversations might be conducted that way, but I am afraid the general public would find the cost too high. Still, as time goes on, the expense will be reduced, so that the wireless telephone will be an actually practicable means of communication for those having urgent need of it.

"The time will come after the war when a man may take up a receiver in his London home or office, ask central to connect him with New York, and do his talking without any more effort than if he were in conversation over a wire with Paris. Wireless telephone messages would be communicated through a wireless station in London, transmitted direct to some coast station, received at a station on the Atlantic coast, and put through to the individual at the other end of the telephone with no break.

"An ordinary receiver such as is new used could be employed at each end. The voice would be as clear and distinct as if those talking were not separated by the ocean."

Fried Foods

Fried food is a foe to a good complexion, because it is a foe to the digestion.

Food is of value to the body in proportion to its digestibility. A food that is readily digested is quickly turned into good red blood, and good red blood brings pretty red cheeks.

A breakfast of oatmeal porridge and milk will be digested in twenty-five minutes; a breakfast of fried ham and fried potatoes in about three to four hours.

What, then, is the trouble with fried foods? It is the grease. When anything is fried the grease makes a coating round it, like a piece of armor plate. And if once you try to figure out all the chemical changes that have to happen to that layer of fat before the digestive acids have a chance to get in to the food that is inside it, you will see why it has so little chance to be changed quickly into blood.

There are foods that make muscle and foods that make blood, and foods that make fatty tissue. But fried food doesn't really make anything except perhaps a poor digestion.

A SOLDIER'S BUTTON

She wears a soldier's button
Pinned somewhere near her heart,
And shows to all and sundry
She owns a little part
Of a soldier who's upsetting
The Kaiser's apple cart.

She wears a soldier's button,
And feels she's bravely decked.
A certain pride of bearing
It's easy to detect.
She's got a man in khaki,
And she holds her head erect.

She wears a soldier's button—
There's virtue in the whim.
It keeps her strong and patient
When days are dark and grim.
She wears her soldier's button,
And she fights along with him.

—Jesse Pope in London ally Express.

"What ticket did you vote last election?"

"Do I have to tell?" asked Farmer Corntossel.

"Not if you don't want to."

"Well, I'd rather keep it a secret. The fellers that I vote for always turn out to be such disappointments that the first thing I know there ain't going to be no demand for my vote whatever."

Mrs. Greene—Here's a most interesting article, Ezra, entitled "The Money Question in a Nutshell."

Ezra Greene—I know all 'bout it, Hannah; the pea ain't there at all when ye pick the shell up, darn 'em!

Maloney (reading life insurance circular) Phwat's a 'table av expectancy?"

Casey—Shure, it's something thot proves by statistics thot ye won't live as long after yez are 60 as yez did before."

Musical Genius

"Your daughter seems to be an accomplished musician."

"Yes, indeed; she can play any sort of a one-step her friends want to dance."—Detroit Free Press.

Foreman (explaining the accident to the owner of the building)—Barney was working on the roof, sir, and he slipped and fell the whole four stories, bringing the cornice down with him, sir, and breaking both legs and half his ribs.

Owner—Oh, well, never mind. I intended that cornice to come down, in any case.



TIRED NERVES

Headaches, sleeplessness and tired, draggy feelings soon disappear when you restore vigor to the exhausted nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Women Who Are Soldiers

Many of the Fair Sex Fight on the Western Front

Mr. Francis Molnar, the well known Hungarian war correspondent, in describing the Galician "Ukraina Volunteers," a force some 2,000 strong, reveals an interesting fact. He says that many women have fought among the ranks of this force, dressed in regular men's uniforms, since early in the war, and that the same curious conditions exist in some of the Russian regiments also.

"The most interesting characteristic of the Ukraina Volunteers," he writes, "is that there are women soldiers among them—women dressed in the regular uniform of the force, with a yellow-blue cockade on their caps—the volunteer sign—some twenty in number, some of them wearing the Order 'For Valor,' and promoted to non-commissioned rank. They perform the same duties as the men and are engaged in the very same work at the front as their male colleagues, walk about with an air of sincerity, and carry their rifles just as the ordinary soldier does. According to international law, they come into the same category as men armed and uniformed, and the Russians treat them and regard them in the same way as we regard the Russian women fighting among their forces.

"I have had a long conversation with one of these girl soldiers, Miss Sophie Haletchko. She is a most feminine, fine faced, but delicately built girl of twenty-four, very earnest and pretty. She wears a shabby looking uniform—the three stars on her collar denote her rank as a sergeant. She tells me that she has been fighting for a year now, feels perfectly fit and has only been ill for nine days.

"She comes from Lemberg, and before the war was a student in the Graz University, where she studied German and Slav philology. When the war broke out she joined the Ukraina Volunteers, for she thought everybody ought to go. She received her medal for cavalry patrol work, and her rank was also given to her for patrol services. Around Hualle village she succeeded in slipping through the Russian lines with the cavalry patrol under her command and brought important information. At Synovodzko she was also in command of a patrol of hussars, and after this she received the medal.

"She tells me that her friend, who joined the force with her, Miss Olena Atepaniw, is a prisoner of war in Russia. She is also a Lemberg girl, nineteen years old, and she was one of the most gallant and brave soldiers in the force. A patrol commander also, and a sergeant, she has had her decoration as well. She covered the retreat of the others with a handful of men at Bolechow until the Russians surrounded them, and then took them prisoners."

An Aged Volunteer

At 72 He Fights For France the Second Time

According to the Paris Figaro the oldest volunteer in the French army is Alcide Verd, born in April, 1843, at Rompont (Ardeche). He already had celebrated his seventy-second birthday when he became attached to the recruiting bureau at Troyes. A detachment recently was sent from there to fill gaps in the ranks of the Forty-seventh Territorial regiment, and Verd was so insistent on going to the front with the younger men that the commandering officer finally consented to enlist him for active service.

The aged volunteer now is a soldier in the Seventh company of the regiment, which is stationed somewhere in the trenches of the first line of defence. He is doing his duty as efficiently as any of his comrades in arms, whose "unbounded admiration, the spry septuagenarian has won through his vivacity and never failing good humor.

Alcide Verd has seen war before. He fought the fathers of his present adversaries during the Franco-Prussian conflict, in which he took part up to the ominous battle of Sedan, when he was made a prisoner and with thousands of others sent into captivity in Silesia.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

So popular has the course in practical agriculture become that the demand for admission into Alberta government schools of agriculture promises to exceed the accomodation. There are at present three of these schools, located at Vermilion, Olds and Claresholm. Farmers' boys and girls may attend the schools during the winter months at a very nominal cost, and are given practical instruction in many matters of great value to them in their farm life. The boys are taught carpenter work, blacksmithing, soil and seed selection, detection of noxious weeds and how to erradicate them, the use and care of farm implements, gasoline engines, etc., and a general knowledge of livestock, dairying, and all branches of husbandry. The girls are instructed in domestic science, cooking, sewing, household management, and kindred subjects. The object of the schools is not to turn out professors of agriculture (the work is reserved for agricultural colleges), but to fit boys and girls to be farmers and farmers' wives.

Robert Comer, one of the Colorado irrigationists who settled near Bassano a year ago last spring, has good reason to congratulate himself upon his decision to take up irrigated land in Southern Alberta. He has just threshed 70 acres of wheat which yielded an average of 54 bushels to the acre. Five acres of wheat grown on land that was planted to potatoes a year ago yielded an average of 69 bushels per acre. All of this land had been fall irrigated.

Effects of War on Germany

Business is at Standstill, Traffic is Decreasing and Little Male Labor is Employed

A Swiss merchant who has just returned from Berlin confirms what already has been said several times regarding life in the German capital, at first sight appearing quite normal, but afterwards, especially to those who have been there before, showing many and obvious symptoms of being very different from ordinary times. Business is at a standstill, traffic has enormously decreased, no building is being done, comparatively little male labor is employed and there is an increasing number of women workers. All these and many other signs testify to abnormal conditions. Nevertheless the Berlin population still is very optimistic, and any one sitting in a frequented cafe of an evening may often hear the words, "We are invincible." If the English are mentioned it is a sure sign for the clenching of fists and the raising of voices, which immediately become harsh. The conclusion is always the same: "We must get to Calais."

Calais, says the Swiss merchant, is still the German goal, and the French, Russians, Serbians and Italians hardly count in the war, being considered as merely temporary enemies. The detested, abhorred, hereditary and permanent enemy still is England.

"There's more joy in Berlin over one Englishman killed than over ten thousand Russians made prisoners." This explains the popularity of the submarine warfare and of Zeppelin murders, these being Germany's sole weapons for hitting direct at England, although in certain quarters it is the opinion that the submarine warfare is in reality injuring her more than England. The government, however, according to this man, does not dare put an end to it for fear of popular discontent and to a certain extent admitting that a mistake has been committed.

Soldiers' Favorite Songs

Splendid Results From Y.M.C.A Work Among Soldiers at the Front

Giving an account of his experiences in France, where for three months he had charge of the Gordon Memorial Y.M.C.A. Hut, the Rev. W. L. Stephen, M.A., Dumbarton, said that the war had been full of surprises, but none had been greater than the part the Y.M.C.A. had been able to play. It was the one organization to cope with the unexpected need. Speaking on the spirit of the men, he remarked that when they were going out to the firing line they had many things to think about. They spoke to a minister then as they would at no other time in their lives. There was a great deal of misunderstanding of the men out there. Some people drew them as deeply religious, almost saints and others drew them as reckless and rollicking. The truth, as usual, lay between. Every evening the soldiers had a sing-song, when the program consisted of such songs as "When Irish Eyes are Smiling," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Here We Are, Here We Are Again," and "A Little Child Shall Lead Them." The chorus of the latter was generally sung with peculiar heartiness by the married men. It was not satisfactory to know that in some camps 70 per cent. were married men. There was extraordinary talent in Kitchener's Army, and there was never any difficulty in getting a pianist. At the Sunday evening services the favorite hymns sung were "Eternal Father, Strong to Save," "Rock of Ages," "O, God, Our Help in Ages Past," and "Old Hundred."

Giant Infant Industry

Moving Pictures Have a Splendid Influence For Good

The moving picture, our latest industry, is fast assuming giant proportions. Few appreciate its real magnitude, and its influence on our present life and society. In New York alone statistics show more than 40,000 employed in the industry. In the country at large these figures would easily reach 100,000, or one-thousandth of our entire population. Eighteen thousand theatres are devoted to showing the picturization of the scenarios in the silent drama, and more than 15,000,000 persons daily attend a movie performance. One million dollars a day is said to pass into the box offices and 150,000 operate the machines for producing the films on the scenes.

Our last infant industry seems never to have worn swaddling clothes. It sprang into manhood at a bound, and its growth is tremendous daily. The success of the movies comes from the fact that the action is swift, tense, moving. It depicts all classes and conditions, not through the eye of the dramatist, but through the truthful, never lying eye of the camera. The people realize that this is life in its stern realities, and conditions as they really exist. Add to this the stimulating fact that right is always triumphant, that evil is always given the wages of sin, that truth is mighty and always prevails, and one sees why the moving pictures are a splendid influence and profitable investment.—Philadelphia Press.

Indians Will Not Starve This Winter

Reports received by the department of Indian affairs from its various agencies in the north and west indicate that the Indians may be expected to pass the coming winter with as little degree of hardships as possible under the circumstances of decreased demand for fur trapping.

Last winter some assistance was given to the Indians in the north to secure provisions and traps to catch food, this being rendered necessary on account of the fact that the fur trading companies did not make the usual advances for the winter trapping.

Reports are to the effect that food is very plentiful this fall, and that there will be no fear of hardship from starvation to those who desire to trap for food purposes.

Work is also said to be assured in many localities to all industrious and able-bodied men.

S. America Wants Canadian Potatoes

The trade commissioner sent by the British Columbia government to South America has cabled to the Vancouver board of trade orders for a thousand tons of potatoes and several thousand boxes of apples.

"Really, Isabel, I just hate to pay war prices on these imported delicacies."

"Still, dear, would it not seemd cowardly to shirk our share of the suffering?"

TORTURING SCIATICA

A Severe Sufferer Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Fierce darting pains—pains like red hot needles being drawn through the flesh—in the thigh, perhaps down the legs to the ankles—that's sciatica. None but the victim can realize the torture. But the sufferer need not grow discouraged for there is a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new, rich, red blood, which soothes and strengthens the feeble nerves, and thus frees them from pain and restores the sufferer to cheerful activity. In proof we give the statement of Mr. Thos. D. Leinster, Wapella, Sask., who says: "I was attacked with sciatica which gradually grew worse until I was confined to my bed; for three months I had to be shifted and turned in my bed as I was utterly unable to help myself. I suffered the greatest torture from the fierce, stabbing pains that accompanied every movement. I consulted several doctors and took drugs and medicines until I was nauseated, but without getting any benefit, and I began to believe I would be a continuous sufferer. Finally I was prevailed upon to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking them for about six weeks I was able to get out of bed. From that on I kept steadily improving and until I was free from this terrible and painful malady."

The most stubborn cases of sciatica will yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills if the treatment is persisted in. These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

To Judge Distances

Ability to Estimate Distances is Necessary in the Army

One of the most important accomplishments in the army is the ability to judge distances correctly. Every soldier ought to be able to estimate, more or less accurately, how far off from him any object lies and for this purpose there are certain rules which may be pretty safely relied on by any man of average sight.

At thirty yards, for instance, it is possible to see the white of a man's eye quite plainly, and the eyes themselves remain visible up to a distance of eighty yards. At a hundred yards it is possible to distinguish the details of dress and all the parts of the body, slight movements being perceptible.

At two hundred yards the contour of a face becomes confused, and rows of buttons lose their individual appearance, resembling mere stripes. At four hundred yards the face becomes a speck, but leg and arm movements are still perceptible. But at six hundred yards you can no longer make these out. At eight hundred yards the number of men in a crowd cannot be counted.

At a thousand yards a line of soldiers becomes a broad belt and nothing more. If you can distinguish cavalry from infantry, you may judge that they are not more than twelve hundred yards away; while at two thousand yards what is really a man looks like nothing but a tiny dot.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

For Clean Seed Grain

Seed Grain Grade is Put Into Effect in West

A new grade of wheat, oats and barley has been put into effect by order-in-council.

This special grade will be known as the "seed grain grade," and certificates for this grade will be issued from the interior storage elevators at Moose Jaw, Calgary and Saskatoon. The minister of agriculture will place seed inspectors at these elevators and grain sent out will be under certificate from them. A memorandum just issued contains an explanation of the new grades. It says:

"The new government interior storage elevators at Calgary, Mocse Jaw and Saskatoon are splendidly equipped for cleaning and warehousing seed grain. They were designed to meet the very real need of proper facilities that would make grade of wheat, oats and barley that are clean and suitable for seed. This grade will become effective about December 1, after which it will be given for car lots of clean grain of superior quality, including red fife and marquis wheat, white oats and six-rowed barley submitted for inspection and cleaning at any of the government interior terminal elevators. Warehouse receipts and certificates of grading will be issued as for the standard commercial grades thus making this grade conveniently available in commerce to farmers, seedmen and grain dealers who sell seed grain.

"It is not to be supposed that this grade of seed grain is comparable with selected seed grain that is pure as to variety, grown by expert seedgrowers, subjected to special screening, and offered in the market at high prices. It is rather the object to provide a substitute for commercial grade that are more or less contaminated with weed seeds, and which have heretofore constituted the main source of supply of grain that has been used for seed."

Western Canada's Fish Crop

Western Canada is usually thought of as an agricultural country, but it has many products of great value in addition to those that are taken from the soil. Its resources in coal, timber and minerals are enormous, and its fisheries furnish an industry of much importance. The whitefish of Lake Winnipeg is known throughout the United States, and a big export business is done with that country. The fine lakes in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta also produce great quantities of the highest quality of fish. British Columbia, of course, is one of the great fish producing countries of the world. The exportation of halibut from Prince Rupert, B.C., will this year reach twelve million pounds, valued at over six hundred thouand dollars. This is an increase over last year of some three million pounds. Much of this fish is sent by express through Canada to the markets of the Eastern States.

"You look blue and discouraged, old man."

"I'm not myself this morning."

"Well, that's nothing to feel so bad about."

Women Who Are Millionaires

Vast Sums of Money Held by Small Groups of Women Capitalists

More than $1,000,000,000 of wealth is actually in the hands of American women, if the best statistics are trustworthy, and 45 of them alone direct, manage and hold the purse strings of more than $729,000,000. Nearly every state in the United States has its rich women, known locally, and yet utterly unknown to the newspaper readers of the country. Statistics show, says the Baltimore American, that their combined holdings go well over the $1,000,000,000 mark, and the potent element of the situation is that the richer carry with them influence over the big business of the nation. The mails are overflowing with letters to the great women of the money world. Many of them are from professional beggars, but a vast majority are earnest appeals for help.

Chief among the women who hold the reins upon money is Mrs. Mary W. Harriman. It took Edward H. Harriman less than 100 words—99 to be exact—to transfer his entire estate to his wife without the slightest restriction as to what she should do with it or how she should do it. There have been many cases of inheritance where no such free hand was given, and they have not been included in this schedule. For instance, Mrs. John Jacob Astor inherited a huge estate, saddled with the condition that she should not take another husband and still enjoy the full fruits of the Astor fortune. In marked contrast with this situation the Harriman will placed the widow in actual control of 25,000 miles of railroad, gave her a dominating voice in the management of 50,000 miles more, and made her the chief influence in the handling of 54,000 miles of sea routes.

Mrs. Sage was also given the custody of her millions without a string. The will gave her "without let or hindrance" the millions that had been locked up in Wall street. It did not require any act of law or any gracious act of man to make Mrs. Hetty Green the mistress of her destiny. She inherited $1,000,000 from her father, the late Edward Robinson, and an aunt added $4,000,000 later. But Mrs. Green made the bulk of her estate herself. She took her nest egg and went into the marts of money. There she became a daily worker and no man ever kept with more care nor added with more zeal than she to her estate and increased it.

Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard has done something of the same kind on a different scale. She had about $10,000,000 to start, and she invested her money with judgment, and kept the increase. She did not come personally in contact with the men who made money their stock in trade, but she directed many a big deal that was made possible by both her judgment and money. Part of the Vanderbilt millions came to Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who holds in art an outlet for her activities. She found her estate quite sufficient without requiring any increase, and proceeded to devote her energy to sculpture. In her little workroom she may often be found making some new figure.

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the great majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularities of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-down system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

Predicted the War

In the English Review Major de Breze Darnley-Stuart-Stephens declares that he predicted the war almost a year previous to the outbreak. He has long pursued investigations on the development of German strategic railways on the Belgian frontier and was imprisoned by the Germans in a fortress at Leipzig for his unwelcome activities.

He said in his article: "It was at a quarter to three on the afternoon of October the third, 1913, that I saw the last spike driven into the last chain of the five and a half miles long line that completed the mesalliance between the railway systems of Germany and its destined prey. That evening at Liege, as I stepped on board the train for Brussels and Ostend I observed to Mr. T.—, an impenitent provider of rifles for cash and no questions asked: "If I were you, my dear fellow, I would send the ladies of my family to Brighton next summer instead of Blankenberghe for of a surety on the next August English Bank Holiday the German monster will spring."

The railway in question is that between Malmedy and Stavelot.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Would There Have Been War?

Not infrequently we are told that if Great Britain had adopted conscription years ago this war would not have occurred. To this the anti-conscriptionist might retort that if Germany, France, Russia and Austria had abandoned conscription a few years ago there would have been no war. Nobody knows whether this particular war would have broken out when it did if Britain had been a militarist state, but there would have been a world war just the same sooner or later, for the simple reason that the military position of Great Britain could not have altered the national and racial antagonism and the crazy German idea of world domination, which were the underlying causes of this struggle.—Victoria Times.

Painted snipers who are indistinguishable from the landscape are the latest invention of the wily enemy. Writing from hospital, Private Searby of Tealby, Lincolnshire, serving with the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, says that his tunic was perforated by seven bullets, one of which tore off the glass and hands of his watch. He adds that it "is not the ordinary rifle which is doing the damage; it is the machine guns and snipers. The faces and even the rifles of the latter are painted green, so that you get close on them before you see anything at all."

Indefinite

Mrs. Snooker—Men make me tired.

Mrs. Swayback—What's the matter now?

Mrs. Snooker—My husband saw Mrs. Keedick yesterday and I asked him what she had on, and he replied, 'Oh, clothes.'"—From Stray Stories.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. *50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.*

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDRENS SORES

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Over 16,000 Farmer Shareholders are behind you when you consign your grain or sell on track to THE GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD., 160 McDermot St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.
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Licensed, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments. Liberal Advances—Prompt returns.
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For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.
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You would be surprised to know how little money would be necessary to protect your family or estate. If you would like to know without committing yourself, fill this blank and mail to H. B. Andrews, branch manager, Imperial Life Assurance Co., 806 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.
My full name is ....
Occupation.......... Address..........
I was born on.... day of............19..

Good Spirits

can only be enjoyed by those whose digestive organs work naturally and regularly. The best corrective and preventive yet discovered for irregular or faulty action of stomach, liver or bowels, is known the world over to be

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

Some Expert Advice

Promote a Spirit of Friendliness Instead of Rivalry

At the recent convention at Chicago of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, the following significant statements were made:

"Get the smaller towns around you lined up and working with the farmers to show them how to produce better crops, how to use the government bulletins, how to market their produce to better advantage, how to get railway and trolley lines and better highway systems. Promote a spirit of friendliness instead of one of red-hot rivalry. Get acquainted with your neighbor, you might like him."

"Unless a municipality does some municipal thinking, it will never attain full development as a municipality. The leading citizens must be able to see beyond their own interests. Every one who is able and willing to work must have an opportunity. It is idleness that kills. A municipality will not enjoy a healthy growth unless all parts of it are developed symmetrically. The leaders in a municipality should make a study of municipal conscience and conscousness—and there should be no selfishness mixed with it."

Canada is generally recognized as one of the foremost power producing countries of the world. Her numerous rivers have immense potentialities and within the area of population reasonably to be anticipated in the near future, is estimated to have water power possibilities aggregating 17,764,000 horsepower, while some 1,712,193 horsepower of this amount has already been developed. Comparison with other countries establishes the Canadian standing among the industrial nations; power development on such a scale is significant of corresponding industrial activity.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Wainwright Star

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Contract advertising rates the Wainwright Star can be obtained on written application. These prices necessarily vary with duration of contract. Short time rates charged, where no contract is taken.

Local reading advts. 10c per line per issue.

ADVTS. such as 'Strayed For Sale, 'Wanted, etc., three insertions for $1.00. Cash with order.

Legal and Municipal advts. first insertion 10c per line, each subsequent insertion 5c per line measured as per body type of advt.

News Stands, where the STAR is sold-Red Cross Pharmacy and 19 Edmonton by the Provincial News Company.

Will T. Webb - - - Editor and Manager

WAINWRIGHT ALTA., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10th., 1915

THE OUTLOOK OF THE GRAIN SITUATION

FROM PRESENT INDICATIONS it would appear that farmers at present holding their grain need have no fear that prices will take an early tumble below the market rates quoted today. The STAR, during the past two weeks, has received many inquiries as to the future possibilities of the grain markets. For the benefit of all farmers in the district The STAR gives space to the published opinion of an authority stationed in London, England.

This authority states that dark though the immediate outlook has become through the ungrateful attitude of Bulgaria, the extension of the war to the Balkan states and the mobilization of the Greek, Roumanian and Bulgarian forces, must exercise an immense influence upon the grain question. Before the war, the grain exports of Bulgaria totalled over 300,000 tons, those of Romania, 200,000,000 bushels and of Serbia, 100,000 tons.

All the grain ports of the Black Sea are now closed, and every export of the grain crops in store to the importing allied countries will now be impossible. Moreover, as an influential member of the London Corn Exchange remarked, "It will not only mean that the Canadian and American exporter will be more than ever sure of enchanced prices so long as the war lasts, but that the farmers in the west will for some years be assured that there will be a steady demand for all the foodstuffs and meat they can raise, no matter how much new acreage may be placed under cultivation".

In face of the opinions before quoted from men in a position to know what they are talking about, it seems quite evident that the storing of grain for higher prices is not a step in the wrong direction so far as the untimate financial returns are concerned.

IT IS SUPREME

A MONTREAL WOMAN, dissatisfied at the way the patriotic fund executive of that city was distributing the fund for soldiers' dependents, made application before a judge to be allowed to enter suit against it. The judge denied her plea and announced that the fund executive have absolute power in the matter of distributing the funds and are not to be interfered with by the courts.

It is well that this issue has been made and settled thus early in the life of the fund. Everywhere throughout the Dominion there has been more or less complaining from persons who, whatever their real grievance, are certain that they are being unfairly treated. To have left a way open for them to object through the courts would have been to invite endless trouble for the members of the executive and general turmoil in connection with the funds.

Patriotic fund executives in various centres are made up of men and women who are of undoubted respectability and who enjoy the confidence of their fellow citizens to a degree which puts them above suspicion of either favoritism or bungling in the handling of the fund. Their interest is to see that the money goes where it is most needed and that with due regard to individual needs the fund is conserved as much as possible. It is impossible that they will be able to please everybody, but that fact does not mean that they are incompetent.—Calgary Herald

THE PEACE PHARISEE

THAT THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE are a lot of blood mad savages engaged in killing one another because they delight in slaughter, seems to be the fixed idea in the beclouded mind of the neutral condemner of war. This idea is often strenuously held by those whose knowledge of European conditions should teach them better. But they do not want to know better. They prefer to pose as Pharisees of Peace; and, striking a holier-than-thou attitude to denounce every fighting man, irrespective of the cause for which he fights, as a bandit and an assassin.

A certain American millionaire, Nathan Straus by name, is a good illustration of the class of Pharisees we have reference to. He is too cowardly or too dense to find out the rights and wrongs of the Great War, so he contents himself with such language as this: "I have no patience with the idea that any of the contenders in the present war want peace. They wanted war and they got it. They have wilfully engaged in a huge riot and they are paying the price. There was no one to stop them. Not one of the other nations could say to Germany, or to England, 'You shall not fight.' Is there anything at all in this war but a miserable, contemptible brawl between the two biggest Powers?"

Of course, this man's opinions do not carry much weight, even in his own country; but as an illustration of the type of mind that wallows in the ignorance of its own creating, it is supreme. Mr Straus calls himself a pacific, which we take to be a creature that prefers degradation to death; that denounces war—from a place of safety—but condones the crimes that lead to war. Let us offer thanks that the British Empire is composed of men.

Preparations are now fast nearing completion in connection with the gifts to be presented to Wainwright soldier boys at Christmas time. That the work conducted so far has been of a commendable character is clearly understood and to those who were responsible for the raising of the money for these Xmas gifts must go the very best of thanks. We can all well imagine how very heartily the gifts will be appreciated by our fighting townsmen. To receive presents at Yuletide under normal circumstances creates profound pleasure. Much more then will be the gratefulness of our soldiers when they open up their parcels in the trenches.

Hakki Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, is peeved at the progress of the war; he wants the devil to take the Serbians. Hakki probably has an impression that it isn't the Serbians his Satanic majesty is getting.

Farmers & Builders

The grain crop is practically assured, you require the buildings for your grain and stock and

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

We will make out bill list of material for large or small houses or barns

FREE OF CHARGE

See us for superior grades of Lumber at the following Prices:

No. 1 Dimension	$15.50
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No. 1 Siding	$16.00
Shiplap	$16.00
XXX Coast Cedar Shingles	$2.55

Other materials at proportionate prices. Call and see us before building.

Coal !

e handle steam coal for plowing outfits, and will quote lowest prices by the car or by the load.

The famous Humberstone and Pembina coals always in stock.

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO. LTD.

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Quality in meats at the right price. Call : : : up : : :

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Heaters !

Before buying call in and see one of the best heating stoves that has come on the market. A fuel saver and a heater that one would be proud of.

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Special attention will be given to all customers
Good Horses and rigs. All drivers quiet. Good feed service

The entire livery will be placed at the service of town funerals free of cost.

WAINWRIGHT LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

CATTLEY AND GREER : : PROPRIETORS

Edgerton

Edgerton is going to have a skating rink and a right royal one it is going to be. Mr. C. Jenson has started already to erect the walls and as soon as the frost comes hard it will be ready for use, which means that a large number of skaters will have plenty of good ice on which to exercise their trusty limbs. It is also expected that a hockey team will be formed and practised ready to do battle with other towns, so with the skating, curling and hockey in full swing there will not be many onlookers. The rates for the season are very moderate and accomodation will be made for putting on skates and warming up.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Full stock of sewing machines, needles and oil.T. E. Wilcox,Singer Agent, Dingman Bld.

MONEY TO LOAN—The town of Wainwright has a limited amount of money to loan on High Class Farm Lands. For particulars apply to N. S Kenny, scretary-treasurer, Town of Wainwright, Alberta.

FARMERS—Send your cattle and horse h'des to us and have them tanned and made into robes, coats and gauntlets. We tan first class harness lace and halter leather All kinds of animal head mounting done. The Camrose Robe Tannery. Camrose Alta. 3—15.

WANTED—A six or seven roomed furnised house. Apply to box 10 Star office.

E.C.D. MARKES

Beginning October 11th and until further change the price of cream at the E. C. D. branch Wainwright will be as follow, Special cream 36c per lb, butter fat. No.1 churn cream 28c per lb. butter fat. No. 2 churn cream 20c per lb. butter fat.

Egg buying prices Oct., 4th to 18th, 1915. Extras per doz 26c; No. 1's per dos 24c; No 2's per dos 21c. The prices are F. O. B. Wainwright.

DENTAL

DR. J. W. McQUEEN, dentist, graduate of Detroit College of Dental Surgery and of Haskell Post Graduate College of Dentistry. Main office over Armstrong's store, Wainwright.

Since we are practically assured of a bumper crop this fall, we want you to consider the heating of your home. Let us quote you on warm air, steam and hot water fittings.

WAINWRIGHT
SHEET METAL WORKS
F. W. FISH, Prop.



SMALL BROS.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
COMPLETE STOCK OF FUNERAL SUPPLIES
Prompt and careful attention exercised
ALBERTA BLOCK

MUSICAL
Wainwright Orchestra. Three, four, or five pieces. Music supplied for dances, concerts or socials. All the latest and best. Out of town orders promptly attended,
FRANK STOTT - - - MGR.

MAY & DEAN
Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, Money to Loan
Main St., - - Wainwright

The Wainwright Lodge, I.O.O.F.
NO. 45
Meets EVERY Monday in each month in Washburn's Hall. Visiting Brethren cordially invited to attend.
J. Sutherland N.G. E. W. McLeod, R.S



An Old Friend In a New Garment

BLUE RIBBON TEA

The lead packet for tea is a device as old as the hills.

Improvements were bound to come.

The largest Tea concerns in the world have adopted the new method of packing tea—unapproached for cleanliness and absolute protection against any conceivable climatic condition.

The new packet is a double wrapper. An inner packet of moisture-proof parchment — an outer cartridge paper prevents the slightest possibility of deterioration.

A perfect tea deserves a perfect wrapping, so in future the new wrapper will be used on every packet

BLUE RIBBON TEA

REAL ESTATE

The best in improved farm lands upon easy terms. Write or see us for particulars. : : : : :

V. E. GRAHAM & COMPANY
WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car

PRICE $600

Ford Runabout

PRICE $550

Above prices f.o.b. Wainwright

Herbert Smith, Wainwright

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

WAINWRIGHT L. O. L., NO. 2535



Meets every second Thursday of each month in Washburn's Hall, Second Avenue. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

H.W. McLEOD, W.M

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Joint Account is a Great Convenience for family funds. It may be opened with the **Union Bank of Canada** in the names of two persons, either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

WAINWRIGHT BRANCH
E. K. Smith : : Manager

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not operated, such returns shall be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY
Deputy Minister of Interior

BLACK DIAMOND COAL

SOLD BY

Sherman D. Mills

Phone 31, 2nd. Ave. - - - - Wainwright

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Car new furniture direct from factory

Fumed oak dinning room suites, Parlor suites, Bedroom suites, Fancy rockers, Plain rockers, Parlor chairs, Dining room chairs, Kitchen chairs, Music cabnits, Bed couches, Baby cribs and Brass beds.

SMALL BROTHERS

DO NOT OVERLOOK THE

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES

TO THE PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION

There are only two more months in which the special concessions are available. "The trip of the century" is via the Grand Trunk Pacific combined railway and boat route. The unsurpassed "Yellowhead Pass" through the Rocky Mountains at their best—"Mount Robson" (13,700 feet.) Mount Geike, etc., followed by the wonderful scenic "Fraser" and "Skeena" rivers. Also a 700 mile ocean voyage in palatial steamers (meals and berth included.)

Parlor Observation Cars Through The Mountains

Leave Wainwright 5.10.....Mon., Tues., Sat.
Arrive Jaspar (Park), 8.50 a.m. ....Tues., Thurs., Sun.
Arrive Mount Robson 9.55 a.m.....Tues., Thurs., Sun.
Arrive Prince Rupert 6.15 p.m.....Wed., Fri., Mon.

Through Sleepers, Diners, Coaches. All electric lighted Tourist car from Winnipeg every Tuesday and from Edmonton every Wednesday

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Rates, reservations, booklets, tickets, etc., from any Grand Trunk Pacific Agency.

W. J. QUINLAN,
District Passenger Agent
Union Station - - - Winnipeg, Man.

The New Transcontinental

Short Route to Eastern Canada

Can. Govt. Rys., T. & N.O. Ry., Grand Trunk Ry. System

WINNIPEG - - TORONTO

COMMENCING SUNDAY JULY 18

Via Cochrane, Cobalt and North Bay—Across New Ontario and through the "Highlands of Ontario"

Lv. Edm'n daily 8.30 a.m. Lv. Winnipeg 5.15 p.m. Sun. Tues. Thurs.
Lv. Sask'n daily 8.30 p.m. Ar Cochrane 6.15 p.m. Mon. Wed. Fri.
Lv. Reg'a daily 10.30 p.m. Ar. North Bay 3.45 a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.
Ar. W'n'g 2.25. Ar. Toronto 12.05 p.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.

Leave Wainwright daily at 1.20 p.m
Electric lighted coaches, dining, tourist and sleeping cars.



ANNOUNCEMENT

Having been appointed agent of

The Canada Atlantic Grain Co.

I solcit the business of a farmers in Greenshields, Heath and the Wainwright district generay.

Ca and see me before seing your grain.

GOOD PRICES - - GOOD TREATMENT

S. R. BOWERMAN

2nd. Avenue : : Wainwright

RANGES !

A new and complete line at prices from $12 to $75. You are welcome to come and look them over. Call today

WASHBURN'S - HARDWARE

People Succeed

because they deserve to succeed and most people fail because they deserve to fail.
Can you keep accounts?
Do you understand shorthand?
Can you use the typewriter?
Can you draw a good contract?
Can you write neatly & legibly?
Can you figure fast?
Let us show you how. Drop a postal to

McTavish Business College Edmonton

J. C. McTavish Prin.

NOTICE

Sale of Land for Taxes

NOTICE is hereby given that the following described lots have been forfeited to the Town of Wainwright for nonpayment of taxes; subject to the upset price, will be sold by auction at the Fire Hall in the Town of Wainwright at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 1st. day of December A. D. 1915.

Dated at Wainwright this 22nd day of October A. D. 1915.

N. S. KENNY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PLAN NUMBER 6445 V

Lots	Block
33, 34, 35, 36 and 37	1
35 and 36	2
20, 24, 25 and 26	3
28	6
34	8
5	10
25	11
16	16
11 and 12	18
8	20
10, 11, 12, 17 and 18	21
9 and 10	25
12	28
11	29
19 and 20	31
17 and 18	32
13	33

PLAN NUMBER 945 Z

7, 8 and 9	39
16, 17 and 20	40
14 and 18	49
11	60

PLAN NUMBER 4983 A.D.

5, 6, 11, and 12	52

PLAN NUMBER 5721 A.D.

18 and 19	59
23 and 24	61
1 and 2	67
4	69
11	71
8 and 16	72
13, 15 and 24	73
1, 2, 3, 4, 15 and 16	79
3	80
16	81
5	83
1 and 3	84
5	86
3	87
1	92
1	93

PLAN NUMBER 890 A J

4, 5 and 6	106
1	113

5-9n

When in the neighborhood of the Star Office do not fail to call in and inspect the excellent assortment of Christmas cards.

Irma

Full elevators and an insufficiency of cars characterised the grain movement in Irma during the past week and although the movement has little more than started, quantities of grain of comparitively large proportions have entered Irma daily.

It is reported that threshing operations in the Irma district will continue for at least two more weeks. Immediately following cutting farmers stacked their grain and started to plow with the result that a season of late threshing will be experienced this year.

Getting between a loading platform and a moving car resulted in the death of a mare belonging to Stuart & Paterson, on Sunday.

Vernon Peterson of Sterlingville, Alta, is a visitor to Irma. It is said that the marriage of Miss Irene Walker to Mr. Peterson will take place in Irma on Wednesday.

Bruce Armstrong and John Mildon, both of Edmonton, were visitors to Irma during the week-end.

The exterior of the Swailes store is now fast nearing completion. It is expected, however that several weeks will expire before the opening of the of the new business.

A meet of the Patriotic Fund was held on Friday afternoon at which a large number of farmers and others were in attendance.

Greenshields

Miss Anderson attended the Teachers' Convention in Edmonton last week.

Mr. D. A. McDougall's threshing outfit is busy at Mr. John Kelly's farm this week.

Owing to an accident in which he received injury to his head, Mr. F. Fountain was unable to return home last Sunday.

Mr. H. Mossier is a visitor to the capital at present.

Those fortunate enough to secure cars for grain this week, were Chas. Newport, Alec Murray, Thos. Hill, H. Jackson and Patterson Bros. The latter are loading their fourth car.

Mr. L. Leduc is threshing on his homestead.

The Red Cross Branch of the W.C.T.U., will meet for work at the home of Mrs. W. A. White, Wednesday afternoon.

Rev. H. Assiter will conduct Divine service at Heath at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Threshers lein notes on sale at The Wainwright STAR. Price 25c. per book.

THE WAR AT YOUR DOOR

You can read the best story of the Great European Struggle in

THE WEEKLY MAIL & EMPIRE

which we can supply you along

WITH THE WAINWRIGHT STAR

The Two Together From

NOW till JAN. 1st, 1917 for $2

The best Canadian Weekly and the best local paper at a little more than half price.

SEND OR BRING ORDERS TO THE STAR

NEW LUMBER YARD

IN WAINWRIGHT

Carrying everything in building material, including Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Windows, Doors, Paper, Plaster, Cement, Lime, Brick, Storm Windows and Doors.

Best Quality Lowest Prices

Let us figure on your requirements

ATLAS LUMBER CO., LTD.

Robt. Kenny - - - - Local Manager

CLIP THIS AD. NOW !

And let it be a reminder to you of the

STOCK SALE OF SEASON

To be held on

Wed. Nov. 24th '15

at the farm of G. O. THOMPSON

S. W. 1-2, 13-44-7, WEST 4th Mer.

57 head of high-class stock, farm and household goods will be offered at this sale of sales. Big heavy mares, good milch cows, implements that you need.

SALE WILL BEGIN AT 10 a.m. SHARP

Free lunch will be served at noon. There will be something for everybody and all will be sold without any reservation.

S. R. Bowerman will cry the sale

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any man over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry or proxy may be made at the office of any Agent of Dominion Lands, not sub-agent, on certain conditions

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along-side his homestead. Price $3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation free emption patent may be obtained as soo homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions

W. W. CORY C.M.G
Deputy Minister of Interior

MEDICAL

DRS. MIDDLEMASS & LITTLE, Physician and Surgeons, Main St. Wainwrigh Dr. Middlemass, residence, Fourth St. Dr. Little, residence, Fifth Street.

DR. W. D. SORENSEN, Edgerton. Wainwright calls attended to. Disease of stomach and bowels a specialty.

LEGAL

M. G. CARDELL, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Commissioner, etc. Office of N. S. Kenny & Co. Wainwright Alta.

B. V. FIELDHOUSE, Barrister and Solicitor, Notary. Special attention given to the collection of accounts. Office, Main Str Wainwright, Alberta.



YOUR ACCOUNT

AS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PERSONALLY SEE ALL THOSE WHO HAVE ACCOUNTS AND NOTES DUE ME. I HAVE TO TAKE THIS MEANS OF REQUESTING PAYMENT OF ALL NOTES AND ACCOUNTS BEFORE NOV. 15TH. AND NOTIFYING THEM THAT AFTER THAT DATE THEY WILL BE PLACED IN A COLLECTOR'S HANDS. : :

Payment may be made to Mr. D. M. Hyatt at the F. E. Fraser & Co. store.

C. T. LALLY

All premium receipts to be redeemed must be handed in before Nov. 10

BLANKETS ! BLANKETS !

Yes, the horse caught cold and was sick ten days. Sick ten days, means ten days idle. And all because of the lack of a horse blanket. Your animal might get a cold, might even die if you do not give him the care and clothing he needs. To save this horse-sickness and these horse-deaths, I am stocking horse blankets, good in quality which I will sell at

From $5.00 per pair

A. SCOFFIELD

Harnessmaker :-: Wainwright



Have you never tried "Crown Brand" with Blanc Mange and other Corn Starch Puddings? They seem to blend perfectly—each improves the other—together, they make simple, inexpensive deserts, that everyone says are "simply delicious".

EDWARDSBURG
"CROWN BRAND"
CORN SYRUP

is ready to serve over all kinds of Puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of such an old favorite as Baked Apples—is far cheaper than butter or preserves when spread on bread—and is best for candy-making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—in 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure White Corn Syrup—more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". Perhaps you would prefer it.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED
Head Office - Montreal

30



WANTED

In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

AN ACTIVE, HONEST SALESMAN

Apply to District Offices of

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

ENLIST NOW With the army of satisfied Shippers who ship Grain to

PETER JANSEN COMPANY, LIMITED

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HIGHEST PRICES—BEST GRADES

Make bills of lading read Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Fort William or Port Arthur, notify Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

Grain Growers Need Not Worry

There is no Danger That Carriers Will be Commandeered by Admiralty

Information has come to the department of trade and commerce, at Ottawa, that shippers of western grain fear to ship via Montreal lest the vessels with which they have made contracts to carry their cargoes from Montreal to Great Britain should be commandeered in Montreal by the government for war purposes and the shippers' contracts cancelled thereby.

Owing to this fear it is said that the shippers of Western Canada grain are chartering vessels to United States ports so as to avoid any possible difficulty in respect of such commandeering, and that in this way the tonnage that might otherwise come to Montreal is being diverted.

The minister of trade and commerce states that in respect of vessels engaged and contracted with for the remaining season of the St. Lawrence navigation, shippers may rest assured that no such interference will occur, and that any such chartered vessels will be able to fulfill their actual contract arrangements for the transportation of grain from Montreal.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

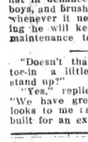
A St. Louis, Mo., man complains that his $3.50 hat cost him $13.50 in tips on a recent trip he made to New York. Well, what if it did? The initial cost of an article is by no means the end of the expense it brings. An 80 cent shirt that goes regularly to the wash at 10 or 12 cents an immersion costs its owner several dollars before it is worn out. And, then, consider the automobile! The complainant from Missouri the next time he goes travelling should cling to his hat in defiance of porters and stand boys, and brush it with his coat sleeve whenever it needs dusting. In so doing he will keep down the cost of maintenance to the minimum.

"Doesn't that youngster of yours too in a little when he tries to stand up?"

"Yes," replied the fond father. "We have great hopes of him. It looks to me as if he were naturally built for an expert golf player."

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.



Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats and that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1074

Taking No Chances

German Ships Said to be Fixed For Running Away

"There is no doubt felt in England about this war at all. England knows that if Germany could not do it a year ago, she certainly cannot do it now. As the sporting phrase has it: 'If you cannot beat a man when he's just off the grass, it's a very poor lookout for you when he is in training.'"

Sir Thomas T. Ewing, former minister of defence in the commonwealth of Australia, who is returning with Lady Ewing to Sydney, after a long sojourn in England, made this statement in an interview at Vancouver recently.

As for German battleships, Sir Thomas stated that they were only made to run away.

"To explain what I mean," amplified the Australian visitor with a laugh. "The Germans knew that they would never have a chance with the British in a fair fight, so the heaviest guns have been mounted aft to enable their captains to make a running fight of it. Officers who were in the engagement in the North Sea, in which Sir David Beatty's squadron sunk the Blucher and disabled three or four other enemy ships, say that the German vessels all had the heaviest batteries aft.

"The most striking thing in England just now," continued Sir Thomas, "is the indescribable imperturbability of Englishmen. I was staying at Richmond during the Zeppelin raid on London. As I am a pretty good sleeper, I did not hear about it until next morning. When I went into the city I expected there would be excited people everywhere. Not at all. Many living in close proximity to where bombs had been dropped had actually slept through it all. Many had come out to see the 'side show' as they called it, and then retired to bed, leaving the antiair craft guns to settle with the visitor. You would only have to drop a bomb exactly on top of an Englishman's bed to make him feel nervous about Zeppelin raids.

Sir Thomas stated that the estimate of 3,000,000 khaki-clad men in England was a moderate one. Wherever one went one saw soldiers.

Sir Thomas who has kept in as close touch as possible with Australia, while absent, remarked that there had been considerable trouble with so-called German-Australians at the beginning of the war. Many of these were loud in their protestations of loyalty. But when it was found that some of their number employed on the docks were putting bombs in the coal loaded into British ships, a rather less generous attitude had been observed by the government toward them.

Every careful and observant mother knows when her child suffers from worms. She also knows that if some remedy be not speedily applied much harm will result to the infant. The best application that can be got is Miller's Worm Powders. They drive worms from the system and set up stimulating and soothing effects, so that the child's progress thereafter is painless and satisfying.

Wage War on Russian Language

In all the cities and towns of Poland now under German occupation active steps are being taken to Germanize them thoroughly. To this end all efforts are at present being directed to have the German language supplant the Russian. In Lodz, Warsaw and other towns all the Russian signs on the streets and in street cars and shops have been removed and German signs put in their places. In the restaurants and hotels all the menus are now printed in German, and the German language is spoken where formerly the Russian prevailed.

Beginning with the first week in October will be the reopening of the schools in Lodz and Warsaw, the teaching of the German language will be begin, with the object of bringing up a young German generation to speak German first and to instil in them German culture. In fact, a widespread propaganda has been organized by German officials for the elimination of the Russian language entirely from the conquered sections of Poland.

Hoksus—Why do you liken Harlups to the bee? He isn't particularly industrious, is he?

Pokus—Oh, no; it isn't that. But nearly every one he touches gets stung.

Artist's wife (during quarrel)—You were quite obscure before I married you.

Artist—You didn't have any trouble in finding me.

Edith—Miss Oldgirl says she has just reached the marriageable age.

Marie—You don't say. I wonder what delayed her.

Preaching and Farming

How a Former Toronto Minister Combines Preaching With His Farming

(Toronto Globe)

The Rev. Charles Eaton, formerly pastor of one of the prominent Baptist churches of this city, is now, according to his own statements, published in an American paper, preaching in New York, and at the same time running a farm, twenty-five miles out of that city. Mr. Eaton, who was born and raised in Nova Scotia, came to Toronto to succeed the late Dr. Wallace in the pastorate of Bloor street Baptist church after the latter had been made chancellor of McMaster University. A dozen years ago Mr. Eaton accepted a call from Cleveland to take charge of the Baptist church in that city, supported by John D. Rockefeller.

Just why the minister decided to purchase a farm is very well summed up in his own words.

"This New York life is fascinating," Mr. Eaton said shortly after he arrived east. "But how it does cost to live! A man must either have a colossal income or else live in squalor. Now I have thought this thing all out. I am what the world might call a successful man. But the question naturally arises in my mind, 'How long is this going to last?' In other words, boiled right down to cold, hard facts, How much can I save?

"I bought 300 acres of land on a southern slope of the pretty mountain chain that skirts through Jersey. As a desolate as it looked at first glance, I knew its possibilities. These possibilities, however, could only be made realities by almost superhuman effort, and this I intended to invest along with the good money I paid for the farm."

Like most ministers, Mr. Eaton's church duties kept him very busy. It was necessary for him to be in the city before 11 o'clock every day, and so all the work on the farm had to be planned and given out to the hands before 9 o'clock, at which hour the minister usually set off for the city. He was unable to get back again till late in the evening.

"Farming today," Mr. Eaton said, "is a far different proposition from that of years ago, or when I was a youngster. Today there is a method for everything that is done about a farm, and there is no room for haphazard, trust to luck methods that once obtained, now we can count on results with fairly accurate estimates."

The "farmer parson" is a Holstein enthusiast, and keeps a very fine herd of those animals. Before attempting dairying, however, he studied the question thoroughly, and decided that the black and white cattle were the most profitable. His herd consists of some very good grades and a pure-bred sire of a famous family. The milk is sold to some special customers in the town of Plainfield. This place offered a good market for high-grade milk. There are many persons of wealth there and they don't mind paying well for commodities of life when they know they are getting the best. "I decided then and there that they should have the best milk obtainable," said Mr. Eaton, "so I laid my arrangements accordingly. Sun Bright Farm milk, according to the weekly reports of the inspectors, stands at the very top of the list.

"While devoting much time to my dairy, I never let other departments of the farm suffer. I kept the general farming up to the highest standard. I go on the principle that unless a farmer is constantly enriching his soil in proportion to the yield there will come a time when that land wouldn't raise a chinkapin, I make the land pay me for my labor but at the same time I give the land the same care and thought that I bestow upon my herd. To get good milk I feed high. To get good crops I feed the land, and I give it the best the market affords."

Money in Livestock

Excellent Plan to Interest Farmers in Live Stock Industry

It is generally recognized that although grain growing may produce immediate profits, the safe and sound basis of agriculture in Western Canada, as everywhere else, is stock-raising. Although herds grow rapidly at first the first few years, it takes a little capital to make a proper start, and many farmers continue growing grain as their main industry because they do not feel able to wait the several years necessary before a herd of stock can be built up. To assist farmers in this predicament, and also incidentally to assist themselves through improved business conditions, business men at certain points have organized to raise capital for the purchase of livestock, which is advanced to farmers with an opportunity to pay it back out of the proceeds. At Lethbridge, the organization has now placed 77 animals with settlers in that district, and the results show that farmers who took advantage of this opportunity are now making good money from the milk, cream, and natural increase which they are able to market. Their payments are being met regularly, and the livestock industry is being placed on a sound footing in the district.

More Munitions Needed

All that is needed here is a sufficiency of output. Germany, thanks to her long and secret preparations, surveyed in the first year of the war a advantage over the allies from her superabundant supply of munitions. England in this respect had a great deal of leeway to make up, the more so as to the military effort the war has demanded of us proved to be of a magnitude that none of our statesmen or soldiers ever anticipated. We are importing large quantities of munitions from abroad, and every week that passes sees an increasing value placed upon our steel. But the need continues clamant; our armies are increasing and the wastage of war is great.—London Daily Chronicle.

Inappropriate Costume

"I think you'd better keep quiet, and people will cover our quarrels with the cloak of charity."

"I don't approve of the cloak of charity worn with spats beneath."

"You criticize us," said the Chinese visitor, "yet I see all your women have their feet bandaged."

"That is epidemic," it was explained to him gently, "which broke out in 1914. Those are called spats."

American—I suppose you will abolish the house of lords some day?

Englishman—But I don't see how we can, my boy. There is no precedent for such a thing.

"Six months ago I lent you $10. I don't suppose I'll ever see it again."

"I know just how you feel. I don't suppose I'll ever see you again, either."

GETTING BETTER AFTER SICKNESS

Nothing has ever equaled or compared with the medicinal fats in Scott's Emulsion to arrest the decline, invigorate the blood, strengthen the nervous system, aid the appetite and restore the courage of better health.

Scott's Emulsion is pure health-building food, without harmful drugs.

TRY IT

14-21

Lower Rates for Grain

Committee Dealing With Ocean Transport for Crop

The sub-committee of the cabinet appointed recently to deal with ocean transport for the Canadian crop and secure lower rates, has cabled, through its secretary, W. Sanford Evans, for the rates on wheat existing between Great Britain and the other countries competing with Canada. The purpose is to ascertain whether Canada is being discriminated against in the rates. Only in such a contingency, it is said, does the committee consider that it can have any regulating powers.

It is stated that the rates from Australia and the United States are practically the same as from Canada, that the rate from India is slightly lower on account of the smaller demand for transports at present, but that the rate from Argentine is considerably higher than from Canada.

The committee holds that, unless the rates are discriminating against Canada, it is difficult to say whether the increase is borne by the producer here or by the consumer in England.

As to securing sufficient tonnage at reasonable rates, it is claimed that Britain can not be expected to commandeer ships for wheat from Canada. It is contended Britain is not purchasing the wheat crop as a whole, and is ready to secure her wheat supply, wherever she can do so more cheaply, with preference, other things being equal, for the dominions. It is contended that if Great Britain commandeered ships for Canada she would have to do the same for Australia and the other dominions.

The Oil For the Athlete.—In rubbing down, the athlete can find nothing finer than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It renders the muscles and sinews pliable, takes the soreness out of them and strengthens them for strains that may be put upon them. It stands pre-eminent for this purpose and athletes who for years have been using it can testify to its value as a lubricant.

Dogged Does It

It Was Dogged Determination and Energy That Made the Late Sir Wm. Van Horne Successful

Every boy ought to read the story of the rise of Sir William Van Horne from messenger boy to one of the greatest railway builders and presidents in the world.

His life motto was: "Dogged does it." Look in Webster's Dictionary and you will see that "dogged" means, "obstinately determined or persistent."

That was the quality that made William Van Horne, the messenger boy, one of the great men of his day. When it was a very small boy, an orphan, poor and living on a farm in Illinois, he was deeply interested in geology. A neighbor boy had a copy of "Lyell's Principles of Geology." The Van Horne boy wanted to borrow it, but the other boy would not lend it. Young William paid him $2 for the use of the book for six weeks. Then he bought some foolscap paper and spent the nights of the latter part of December in his cold garret copying the book, and almost freezing. He copied the whole book, and he made a neat and true production, as well as he could, of every one of its thousand pictures. When he had finished the book he knew every word in it.

"It was this passion to learn, this thoroughness and ambition and dogged determination and energy that made him successful. He gained an efficient knowledge of everything he undertook to do, and it is related of him that when he went to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad he knew more about how to lay the track than men who had been working at that and nothing else all their lives. Yet the laying of a railway track was only one of thousands of things that William Van Horne had learned how to do, and to do thoroughly.

That motto of his is a good thing for every boy to remember: "Dogged does it."

North Carolina went dry a few days ago. It was the nineteenth state to endorse prohibition. The others are: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maine, Mississippi and South Carolina.

A Determined Woman

Finally Found a Food That Helped Her

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a western woman. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband and friends sent for me from a commercial traveller.

"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use Grape-Nuts the cramps disappeared and have never returned.

"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am today perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts.

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells it to many of the leading physicians of the county, who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Canada and U. S. Boundary Survey

Work of Locating and Placing Boundary Monuments Now Nearly Complete

Of 4,164 miles of boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada which both countries have united to survey, all but 450 miles have been traced and accurately plotted on maps and marked, by members of the international boundary commission, Edward C. Barnard of Washington, representing the United States, and Dr. W. F. King of Ottawa, representing the Dominion of Canada. The report which the commissioners are prepared to make to their respective governments shows that the work of locating and placing the boundary monuments is complete except for portions of the Maine and New Hampshire boundaries, and that only a very little remains in other localities of the work of establishing triangular points.

The commission was established in 1903, to control work which had been previously the subject of study. Dr. King has been the British commissioner from the beginning. The American commissioner was Dr. O. H. Tittman of Washington until he resigned, last April, and was succeeded by Mr. Barnard, who had been connected with this boundary work from the beginning. From the start of the field work in 1903 to the present, the commission has directed a total boundary survey of 4,164 miles, including the Alaskan boundary. The unsurveyed remainder amounts to 450 miles. These engineering parties are now out on this, one in the Rainy Lake region of the Minnesota boundary, one in the Megantic region of the mountain chain portion of the Maine-Quebec boundary, and one on the St. John river portion of the Maine-New Brunswick boundary.

In accordance with the treaty of 1908, the work has been divided into sections, as follows:

From the Bay of Fundy, through Passamaquoddy bay, 29 miles.

The St. Croix river, 116 miles.

From head of St. Croix river around along Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, 266 miles.

St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes 1,241.

From Lake Superior, at mouth of Pigeon river, to northwest corner of Lake of the Woods, 407 miles.

From northeast corner of Lake of the Woods, to summit of Rocky mountain range, 887 miles.

From the Rockies to salt water at Straits of Georgia, 410 miles.

From coast by water channels to the Pacific Ocean, 149 miles.

Of the 3,898 miles of land, 1,758 are land and 2,139 water. The commission has charge of an accurate survey of all of the boundary of the St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes. The commission has also had the work of surveying the Alaskan boundary of 1,607 miles, of which 862 miles is boundary of southern coastal strip and 645 is on the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude.

Lord Reading, the head of the delegation which has come over from Europe for the purpose of raising a loan in the United States, is perhaps better known to the world as Rufus Isaacs. He is the first Jew who has attained to the dignity of Lord Chief Justice of England, and he possesses much of the genius of his race. As a boy he ran away to sea, on board the Black Ball. Finding that a sailor's life before the mast less engaging than his fancy had painted them, he deserted at Rio Janeiro. He was, however, captured and compelled to complete the voyage to Calcutta. After a sojourn in Germany he ate his dinners at the Temple, and in due time became a law officer of the crown, and member of parliament for Reading. As a boy messenger boy, from whose name his title is taken. The Jew has no dedications in Britain.—Hamilton Times.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Suicides in Budapest

A government decree ordering all factories in Hungary engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods to cease work and to surrender their stocks for military purposes has thrown 100,000 persons out of work in Bohemia alone, and at least as many more in other parts of the empire, says a Budapest dispatch to the London Post. The decree has affected the Czechs particularly. Wholesale and retail dealers of cotton goods are said to be going bankrupt by hundreds. There is similar paralysis in building, rubber and other industries.

Police reports show that the number of women in Budapest who have committed suicide has increased enormously during the last year. Seventy per cent. of the suicides are ascribed to poverty.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Australia's Example

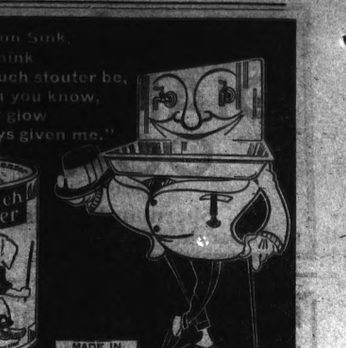
Australia has a population of less than 5,000,000 and has sent 300,000. Therefore, the contribution of the island continent to the war is all the more creditable and commendable. She has sent 76,566 men overseas and 24,000 horses. Beside this, 40,000 troops are in camp there waiting their turn to go across and 20,000 are doing duty on home service. An added expense has been the convoying of her troops across the submarine infested waters by a necessary medical examination." It would be difficult to find a more gratifying record of loyalty to the empire. Canada is doing well; her sub-colonial sister is doing better.—Hamilton Spectator.

The soldier was telling the workman about a battle that he had once been in that had lasted from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night. His description was more graphic, and he became very enthusiastic as he lived through the stirring scenes again. "There's one thing I can't understand about this story," said the workman, slowly, when he had finished. "You say that the battle began at 6 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 7 o'clock at night."

"Yes, that's so," was the reply.

"Well," retorted the workman, "the unions wouldn't stand for such hours nowadays."

Says Simon Sink "I do not think I could much stouter be, Old Dutch you know, A healthy glow Has always given me."



To the Mothers of Canada

An Appeal For Greater Precautions in the Use of Matches

No fewer than 683 fires, one million and a half dollars damage to property and the loss of thirty-eight lives occurred during the year 1914 as the direct result of children playing with matches.

Matches should, therefore, receive attention as a danger of primary importance. Keep the matches away from the children. Place them on a high shelf far out of their reach, for they love to play with fire, and matches form an ideal toy from their point of view.

If it were only possible to convey in its horrid detail the account of the fires in Canada where thirty-eight children lost their lives, the excitement and nervous tension, the loss of property, the anguish of parents, the pain of the little child, some measure of reform might soon be effected.

Mothers should ever after guard their children against matches, as they protect them against a terrible and menacing enemy.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,

T. B. LAVERS,

St. John.

The Daily Grind

The man on the farm wants to get into town so as to get rid of the "daily grind" of farm life.

The man in the city wants to get "back to the farm" to escape the "daily grind" of the city. And so it goes, everybody trying to escape their own grind. And no man ever make a success in life in any spot or place who was looking for a chance to escape the grind.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Haunted by Fear of Assassin

Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria has $8,000,000 invested in Germany and Austria, according to the Cri de Paris. The paper asserts Ferdinand recently told friends that he was constantly haunted by a presentiment of assassination.

"I constantly dream that I will be picked up dead from the steps of my palace," he is quoted as saying.

Horse Breeders' Opportunity

The Advantages of Western Canada as a Horse Raising Country

Just how great havoc the present war is playing with the world's supply of horses can hardly be estimated. While motor vehicles are being used to an extent never known before, the magnitude of the conflict is calling for sacrifices of horses that must affect the supply for many years to come. Records of previous wars show that 100 horses are required for every 300 men in an army, and that at least 40% of the wounded horses have to be replaced when the struggle is over. If the percentage of horses is being used in the present war, the aggregate shortage must run into millions. A prominent agricultural paper asserts that for five years after the war France, Germany, Holland, Austria, Belgium, and England will have to import horses in large quantities.

With this demand in prospect, it is hardly necessary to point out to the horse-breeder where his opportunity lies at the present moment. Any one at all familiar with the country knows the advantages of Western Canada as a horse-producing territory. The best class of horse fodders is easily and cheaply produced; the climate is favorable, the water is good; and the price of land enables the farmer to raise horses, at a lower cost than in other countries. Already some of the largest and finest droves of purebred horses on the American continent are to be found in Western Canada, and the fore-sighted settler is steadily increasing the quantity and improving the quality of his horse-flesh.

Dealers Are Stocking Up

Commercial travellers whose business brings them in very close touch with trade conditions throughout the country report that the assurance of Western Canada's big crop this year has already resulted in a great improvement of business in the country towns. Dealers, as a rule, had allowed their stocks to fall to the lowest margins, but now, with a crop assured, they are ordering heavily. This means their own grind. And so no man ever make a success in life in any spot or place who was looking for a chance to escape the grind.—Hoard's Dairyman.

A Poser

Precocious Offspring—Pa, may I ask one more question?

Pallent Pater—Yes, my son. Just one more.

Precocious Offspring—Well, then, pa, how is it that the night falls, but it's only the day that breaks?



Make Monday Ironing Day

LET Sunlight Soap do your washing Monday morning and you can do the light ironing Monday afternoon.

The rub, rub, rub at the board has no place in the Sunlight way—so with the hardest part of washing cut out you'll feel like making it a good day's work by doing at least part of the ironing.

Follow the directions that cut your work in half and remember there's nothing in Sunlight to injure fine fabric or dainty hand. A $5,000 guarantee backs this statement.

Sunlight Soap

5c. A BAR

All grocers sell and recommend it

EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR REMOVAL OF GERMAN SUBMARINE PERIL

WILL NOW NO LONGER CONSTITUTE A MENACE

New Means of Dealing with Enemy Submarines Have Been Evolved by Great Britain, and it is Believed That These Methods will Revolutionize Navy Warfare

Great Britain has put into effective operation means of combating the submarine, which, according to official reports to the United States, already have resulted in a loss estimated at between 50 and 70. The report declares that the British admiralty confidently believes it has crushed the German undersea craft. New modes of offensive and defence that may revolutionize navy warfare have been adopted, and high British naval officers are of the opinion that unless the effectiveness of the submarine is increased, it will no longer constitute a menace.

According to the reports destruction or capture of 50 submarines actually had been reported several weeks ago, and it was regarded as possible that the number has reached 70. A dinner was given recently in London which was attended by high government officials in celebration of the destruction of the 50th underwater enemy.

While the greatest secrecy is maintained the United States has information concerning the methods which hae been employed. A submarine telephone has been developed by which it is possible to detect the approach of a submarine by sound from observation boats or stations planted off shore connected with points on the mainland.

Huge nets have been stretched across the channels through which the submarines may be expected to pass and in open waters, near steamship lanes or in the vicinity of warships, nets suspended with floats have been cast. Then patrols congregate and when the submarine comes to the surface, as it evidently must, it is destroyed by gun fire or captured.

A special type of mine also has been devised which is laid in large fields that have proved particularly dangerous to submarines approaching steamer lanes.

The German methods of supplying submarines with oil from concealed places along the coasts has been disposed of. This compels the boats to return to their bases at more frequent intervals.

Aeroplanes are exceedingly useful in locating submarines. They can detect one even 100 feet beneath the surface. It is a habit of the German submarines to slip into favorable position along the steamer lanes and lie on the bottom for long periods, rising occasionally for observation. As the batteries are not exhausted, the boats not being in motion, only a brief stay on the surface is necessary to renew the air supply and take a hurried observation. Undersea boats adopting these tactics have been the most difficult to watch. Here the aeroplanes have shown their great usefulness as the comparatively shallow water along much of the British coast makes it possible for the aeroplane operators to see the ships lying on the bottom. The aeroplane notes the position and notifies the nearest destroyer or patrol boat, which speeds to the spot and waits for the submarine to rise.

Big Irrigation Convention

Many Prominent Speakers to Deliver Addresses at Convention to be Held at Bassano

In connection with the Western Canada Irrigation convention to be held at Bassano, Alta., Nov. 23 to 25, an excellent program of addresses has been arranged. Among the most prominent men who have signified their intention of attending the convention, and who have promised to speak are the following:

I. D. O'Donnell, supervisor of irrigation, U.S. reclamation service, Billings, Montana, "Better Farming."

James Speakman, president United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary.

W. H. Olin, agricultural commissioner, Denver & Rio Grande Railway, Denver Colorado, "Practical Irrigation."

E. A. Howes, dean faculty of agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, "Agricultural Education in Alberta."

J. T. Hinkle, third vice-president International Irrigation Congress, Hermiston, Oregon, "The Alfalfa Farmer."

W. H. Fairfield, superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, "Crop Rotations on Irrigated Land."

William Young, controller of water rights, department of lands, Victoria, B.C., "The Success of Water Users Communities in B.C."

S. G. Porter, irrigation branch, department of the interior, Calgary, "Alfalfa, the Basis of Successful Irrigation Farming."

Marjorie M. Goldie, instructor in household science, Alberta government, Olds, "Advance of Household Science Training for Country Girls."

W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, B.C. government, Victoria, B.C., "Agricultural Opportunities in British Columbia."

G. H. Hutton, superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, "Grading up a Dairy Herd."

Don H. Bark, formerly in charge of U.S. irrigation investigations in Idaho, "The Growing of Alfalfa."

S. S. Dunham, vice-president United Farmers of Alberta, Lethbridge, "The Future of Irrigation in Southern Alberta."

D. J. Wylie, M.L.A., hon. president Cypress Hills Water Users' association, Maple Creek, Sask., "Livestock."

R. M. Winslow, secretary B.C. Fruit Growers' association, "Getting British Columbia Fruit to the Prairie Farmer."

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., superintendent agriculture and animal industry, C.P.R., Calgary, "Livestock on an Irrigated Farm.'

G. D. Walters, irrigation branch, department of the interior, Calgary, "Field Irrigation Investigation by the Irrigation Branch, Department of the Interior."

Others who have accepted invitations to be present and address the delegates are Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, Saskatchewan; E. F. Drake, superintendent of irrigation, Ottawa; Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands, British Columbia; F. H. Peters, commissioner of irrigation, department of the interior, Calgary; T. A. Hargrave, president, Cypress Hills Water Users' association, Saskatchewan; Asa B. Thompson, president, Oregon Irrigation Congress, Portland, Oregon; G. A. Marnoch, president Lethbridge Board of trade; J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president, C.P.R., etc.

The Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, will open the convention and officially welcome the delegates.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture and president of the association will be in the chair. J. S. Mavor, chairman of the local board of control, will assist him.

Homestead Entries

Homestead entries in Western Canada for the first seven months of this year totalled 10,279, a decrease of 5,843 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There were 2,954 fewer entries in Saskatchewan, 3,002 fewer in Alberta, and 145 fewer in British Columbia. In Manitoba, the entries this year have totalled 2,350, as compared with 2,092 last year.

It is interesting to note that during July homestead entries were made by 22 Germans and 164 Austro-Hungarians.

Birds Still Outfly Men

Mr. Hawker has just broken a record by flying to a height of 20,000 feet, and one looks round for a standard with which to compare the feat. The average English bird does not as a rule go above 300 feet, and even when migrating he sticks nearer a thousand than two. A flight of wild geese sometimes reaches 2,000 feet, but not invariably. But no aviator has yet outdistanced the highest birds, for the great condor of the Andes is able to attain a height of 27,000 feet.—London Chronicle.

Roar of French Guns

Uncanny Sensation as of the Underground Growling of Distant Volcano

The Cologne Gazette publishes the following account by the German author, Dr. George Wegner, of the terrific bombardment which preceded the French attack in Champagne:

It is Friday morning. During the night we have been hearing the sound of distant gunfire, which in volume and duration exceeded anything experienced since we have been here. Yesterday evening the bombardment was exceptionally lively. Then it died down towards midnight, but about 4 o'clock this morning it started afresh with the unprecedented intensity typical of a big scale bombardment, with shot following shot in one unbroken growl of thunder like the roll of drums.

One hour—two hours—four hours—still there was no end to it. The like of it had not been heard since the days when the first German advance passed like a storm over this section. Where is it? What does it mean?

The thunder of distant guns can be better heard upon the hills than in the valley, so we went up to the top of the hill which rises outside the town.

I have just returned. It is now 11 a.m., and the guns are still thundering the extraordinary roll of a bombardment in the Argonne, which was the prelude to a French attack on the Marie Therese field works. It has lasted from eight to eleven—three hours, and the other bombardment has already been going on more than twice as long.

The whole atmosphere is in a state of dull vibration. It seems as if one perceived the sound not only with the ear, but as if one had the physical sensation of being shaken by air waves. It is as if the sound came up from unknown depths of the earth. Indeed, more than anything it is like the uncanny underground growling of a distant volcano in eruption, shaking the earth's crust for miles around, and making it tremble like a man in a fit of argue.

What Prohibition Would Do

An Old Country Opinion as to the Benefits of Prohibition

The following interesting paragraph appears in an English paper:

"The day has gone by when alcohol could be defeated. No man who knows the truth about it now takes it for his health; science has proved beyond all doubt that alcohol has no good thing to give a man, a woman or a child. Even the moderate use of it dims the vision, impairs the judgment, reduces strength, hastens fatigue and weakens the body's power of resistance. We have allowed the evil thing to grow up in our midst not knowing half how evil a thing it was; we have allowed it to drug a great mass of our people so that all that is best in them is deadened and we cannot leave the fate of the nation in the hands of these people now. England must be ruled by those who love her most and not by those who love her least. And so the brave and noble and natural way is to treat this enemy of home as we treat the enemy in France and Belgium—we must drive it out."

It is said that prohibition would throw many people out of work, and it is true. It would throw out of work thousands of workhouse and prison and asylum officials and would make busier thousands of people who make bread and boots for little children and shells for our brave troops. The truth is that trade would right itself in an amazingly short time without this poison forever sapping its foundations. We must do each one of us what lies in our power. At least we can follow the king. Surely then we shall not bow down before it now when it has allied itself not with the allies of freedom but with the enemies of the king. We will follow the king to the victory.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Saskatchewan Fruits

The campaign carried on for several years by the board of trade at Saskatoon to induce small farmers to engage in fruit raising is beginning to have effect, and some excellent orchards of small fruits have resulted this season. These fruits include the usual hardy varieties, also some fine showings of plums, apples, cherries, and even grapes, of which some fine vines of the Concord variety have this year borne in the open air.

The report of the department of municipal affairs for Alberta for the last nine years gives very striking testimony to the growth of the province as shown in the organization of cities, towns, villages and municipalities. In nine years the cities of Alberta have increased from 2 to 6; the towns from 15 to 48; the villages from 30 to 102, and rural municipalities from none to 84.

New Air Weapon

Germans Are Perfecting a New Aerial Engine

The aerial tropedo invented by a Swedish officer and sold to Krupps may have been the basis of Germany's new air weapon, but certainly it is not the finished article. The Swedish invention resembles a huge shell fitted with a turbine engine driven by gas pressure; the German air torpedo, is more like an airship fitted with propellers driven by electricity and controlled from a Zeppelin by wireless. The German aerial torpedo can, theoretically, remain in the air for three hours, and can be controlled from a distance of two miles. Both weapons are discharged from a tube like a marine torpedo, but in the case of the German invention two propellers and two lifting screws are automatically started at the moment of discharge.

In shape, this torpedo of the air, which is about seven feet long, resembles the submarine weapon. It is composed of two cases, the outer of thin chrome nickel and the inner of material similar to that used in Zeppelins. About one-sixth of the space at the rear is occupied by an electric accumulator at the bottom, and an electric motor generator secured to the top. The machinery is controlled by Hertzian waves acting on the Telefunken system of wireless, and it is claimed that up to a distance of two miles the air torpedo can be steered at will.

The air torpedo is inflated with water gas and compressed gas, but as it is heavier than the air, two lifting screws work under the body to keep the torpedo in the air, while the motive power is supplied by propellers. Both screws and propellers are connected with the same shaft, which runs through the body of the torpedo.

When the air torpedo, after flying through the air, hovers immediately over the selected target it is made to assume a vertical position, the lifting horizontal screws and propellers are stopped, and the torpedo dives to the ground, carrying a large quantity of high explosive charge at its nose. The charge explodes on contact like an ordinary shell, and it is said that in two torpedoes there is sufficient explosive force to destroy the Tower of London.

Originally, these air torpedoes were destined to be carried exclusively by Zeppelins, but owing to certain improvements it has now been found they can be manipulated from warships. According to information, Germany purposes to use torpedoes of the air against the British fleet, and for that purpose small, swift craft, armed only with aerial torpedoes, are building or have already been built.

Large War Orders

Inquiries From Allies For Blankets, Overcoats, Etc.

Inquiries are being made by the different nations of the allies, about the possibility of getting, clothing, blankets, and other such equipment manufactured in Canada. The Canadian mills are anxious to serve the Canadian government first and are at present busy with the home government's orders. They will be busy until December 1 on this. Then, however, they will be able to make stuff for other countries. Through the Textile Association an order for 100,000 blankets, worth probably $300,000, has been placed with Canadian mills for the British government.

Mr. F. Barry Hayes of the Toronto Carpet Company has been negotiating with the Russian government for an order for overcoating. There seems no doubt that big orders will come to Canadians from Russia.

It is understood from other sources that the Russian government has also ordered several million dollars' worth of blankets. This order awaits the acceptance of the Canadian mills. The Italian government is also said to have ordered a million dollars' worth. —Toronto Globe.

Vacuum Fly Catcher

A New York man has put his vacuum cleaner and phonograph horn to the task of catching restless flies and mosquitoes. The phonograph horn is attached to the end of the hose leading from the electric vacuum cleaner and the motor is started. With this apparatus flies and mosquitoes can be caught on the wing in less time than it takes to tell of it, for when the mouth of the horn is brought close to the insect the strong current of air sucks it down the tube to captivity within the cleaner.

A Veteran Soldier

Duke of Connaught on Active Service Thirty-three Years Ago

Mr. J. M. Boyd writes in the Winnipeg Free Press:

Thirty-three years ago the Duke of Connaught was himself on active service, and on the 10th of September, 1882, was in the Egyptian desert, at a placed called Kassasin, a highly strategic position on the railway running from Ismailia to Cairo, and situated on the Sweet Water Canal. It was at this point that Sir Garnet Wolseley massed his troops, and on the 12th ordered the night march, which had a glorious ending in victory, across the trenches of Tel-el-Kebir. At daybreak the following morning this position was carried at the point of the bayonet.

The Duke had his full share in that grim night's work—he was in command of the brigade of Guards, and braved the dangers and underwent all the privations and discomforts of this very trying and arduous campaign like the rest of us, even to the desperate want of drinking water. Our only source of supply was the Sweet Water Canal; it must have been a joker who named it, for it was so thick and filthy that one of the war correspondents said, "A Londoner would have scorned the idea of washing his dog in it." We were obliged to drink this excuse for water, knowing that it was polluted with the dead bodies of men and the carcasses of beasts. Imagine, if you can, the appearance of the carcass of a camel under the fierce merciless fire of the Egyptian sun.

Added to this was the plague of vermin, flies and mosquitoes, which made life unendurable, and from which no rank was exempt.

"The Krupp devils" were working then as they are today, and our enemy was using their guns against us; however we captured one at Kassasin and turned it on them. We had it mounted on a flat car and had sand bags piled around it to protect the gunners. It was admirably served, and engaged no less than eight of the enemy's guns. By pushing the car upon which it was mounted up and down the line, its position was made very elusive, so much so that it escaped being hit, while the ninety-eight rounds it fired did considerable execution. It was certainly a lucky Krupp for us, for our regular batteries had to cease firing for lack of ammunition.

That evening our heavy cavalry, consisting of the Life Guards, and the 7th Dragoons, under General Drury Lowe, made a brilliant charge and captured nine guns. We were unable to bring these guns away, then, owing to the nature of the ground, but were routed early the next morning to secure them. Our enemy had caught us napping, and the guns were gone. This was such a hurried up job that enormous quantities of ammunition were left. All of these were buried and the hundreds of wounded animals lying around were killed "for mercy's sake."

It was also at this memorable spot that Arabi's troops came down with an armored train and shelled our camp, so early in the morning that we hadn't the sleep out of our eyes. Luckily for us, the bombardment went wide of our camp, but our poor little mules caught it, and our transport service was knocked completely out of joint. We evened things up though and "wiped a little off the slate" at Tekel Kebir, on the 13th, and had you been with Sir Gerald Graham's brigade that morning (with the battalion of Royal Marines) you would have seen two high military officers pressing their horses forward at full gallop to intercept the flight of the Arabi Pasha—one was the Duke of Connaught and the other his aide, Sir John McNeill.

New Statistician Appointed

The vacancy in the position of statistician of the labor department has been filled by the appointment of Bryce M. Stewart, who for some time has been in the department.

Mr. Stewart succeeds Robert H. Coats, the new census commissioner. He is a native of Brockville and graduated at Queen's and Columbia Universities.

The plan of continuous recruiting is to be followed if any more men are called for in Canada.

Under this system permanent recruiting depots are established in the larger centres which will enlist men continuously. These men will then be distributed to different units.

The plan, which was adopted some time ago, has worked well.

A Good Ally

A Frenchman Pays a Tribute to the Navy of Britain

I write this letter from one of the British warships which the Germans declared they sank during one of the encounters which cost them so dear. The admiral commanding it is relating the phases of the battle and showing me the parts of the vessel which were hit by the enemy's projectiles. They only damaged the ship, and today it is completely repaired and ready for a fresh fight. Around us is stationed under steam a wonderful fleet of the most formidable and mightiest units which prove to the world that Great Britain's naval renown has lost nothing of its legitimacy.

It is a great object lesson for me to be able to contemplate—after seeing the British army, which watches over a part of our northern front—the navy which assures the freedom of our communications, the security of our coasts, and the final restoration of Belgium to independence and fullness of its rights.

How I wish I could tell everything. Unfortunately, I am bound to much reserve and circumspection. But I need only hint, and what I must conceal will be divined.

It can no longer be concealed that the number of German submarines destroyed since the debut of their operations is very considerable.

One of the principal results of Great Britain's maritime action has been to render ineffective the attempted blockade which the Germans, in defiance of the laws of war, imagined they could accomplish by employing the most formidable naval weapon which science has placed in their hands. All the precautions that long experience of the sea and its battles could suggest have been taken. Skill, boldness, courage and energy have met all the needs of the case. Assuredly the submarines of Admiral Tirpitz have not exhausted the list of their exploits. They will continue to show in attackng warships an audacity which their enemies were the first to recognize. But their impotence becomes manifest in crimes against private individuals and the danger of their operations against themselves has lost much of its importance. Their field of action is limited, their power of destruction meets barriers. The losses to which they expose themselves, and those already suffered, cannot indefinitely be made good.

The spectacle of the land army created by Lord Kitchener had roused my admiration of the resources and determination of the country which has improvised it. The spectacle of its naval forces, organized and led by sailors, who are heirs of the most memorable traditions in history, confirms my convictions that nothing will bring low or overcome the maritime effort of our mighty ally.—Stephen Pichon.

Rob Russian Palace

Famous Palace of Villanov Despoiled by Berlin Museum Official

The famous palace of Villanov, near Warsaw, has been despoiled of all its treasures, not sacked by a mob of soldiers, but by a Berlin museum official named Erdmann, with the sanction of the military governor, General von Beseler. The palace, built in 1678 to 1694, contained thousands of Polish relics. Crate after crate was sent away addressed to Berlin, packed with ancient armor, swords, personal effects of Jan III., Turkish flags captured during the Ottoman raid, Court correspondence between Austria and Poland during Jan's reign, Michael Angelo's statuette of Moses, numerous portraits of Polish Royalties and other notable pictures, parchments and books. Erdmann announced he intended next to clear out Warsaw palaces and museums. The Poles are infuriated, and Russians stigmatize this as one of the most cold-blooded thefts of the war.

The Inquisitive Antelope

An antelope is as curious as a woman. If the hunter will lie down in the grass and wave a red handkerchief a band of antelopes will keep circling around him until within reasonable distance for a safe shot. After completing a circle the antelopes halt suddenly and bring down one foot with a vigorous stamp on the ground, and at the same instant they make a sort of snort that sounds like a half whistle. That is the propitious moment for peppering them with rifle balls.—Exchange.



PROMINENT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Who will address the Ninth Annual Convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, which will be held at Bassano, November 23rd, 24th, 25th.

(1) Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Alberta.
(2) Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta.
(3) Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.
(4) Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, British Columbia.
(5) W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, British Columbia.
(6) Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE BRITISH TOOK THE TOWN OF LOOS

ELABORATENESS OF THE GERMAN TRENCHES

Germans Fought Desperately and the Viciousness of Their Resistance was Due to Their Rage Over the Loss of Their Dugouts Which Cost Them so Much Labor

The scene of the British attack in the Lens region is a flat mining country—slag heaps, mine pits, ruined buildings, splintered and felled trees and earthworks churned by explosions—with slightly rising ground toward Loos and Lens.

Nothing is visible except the soft puffs of shrapnel bursting and volumes of black smoke from British and German high explosive shells, marking positions where the British troops are organizing their guns and the Germans are preparing a new defensive line.

It is with infinite satisfaction to the British, who had long looked at the eye sore twin towers of the mining works at Loos that they now have in their possession this German position.

The church at Loos which had been used as an observation post is a heap of stone as the result of the bombardment preceding the attack.

The normal population of Loos is ten thousand poor miners and their families. Three hundred of these remained during the battle, taking shelter in the cellars of their wrecked, miserable homes. One old woman, who cooked for the Germans, is now cooking for the British.

As the skirmish line approached the town it saw six women and a child coming toward it in the midst of the battle. Some of the British soldiers turned away to rescue them, but before they could get the women under some sort of shelter two of them were wounded.

The elaborateness and permanency of the German trenches indicated the apparent conviction of the Germans in the security of their lines. Dugouts of thirty feet depth, were cemented and contained electric lights and arm chairs. Some of them were impenetrable even to high explosive shells of big calibre. The British bombardment cut the wire in front of the German trenches to bits and battered the firing trenches and traverses into irregular piles of earth. Under such a flailing of shells it was suicidal for the Germans to attempt to remain outside the dugouts or to try to man their machine guns or use their rifles.

When the artillery work was perfected the British infantry sprang over the parapets at a given moment. Sprinting toward the German trench they arrived almost without opposition. Then the German trench was theirs, with the Germans who were alive huddled in their caves. Some of the dugouts had been demolished and had in them fragments of German bodies mixed with the debris. Others had their openings blown in by shell explosions, and their occupants were either buried or suffocated. When a dugout had been unharmed, the British soldiers, with bayonets fixed or bombs in hands, appeared at the entrance to find the Germans still inside or perhaps just starting out.

All in the dugouts might surrender, or, on the other hand, if a British soldier started to enter or even showed himself, he was received with a fusillade. In case of refusal to surrender, bombs were thrown into the dugout without the thrower of them exposing himself. The Germans surviving the explosion usually gave in, though not always, for some of them died to the last man.

Some incidents had a humorous as well as a tragic side. In these sudden encounters at close quarters, where the charging Briton met a German emerging from his dugout, the bayonet, bombs and even fists were sometimes brought into play in the ensuing melee.

One difficulty was the gathering and guarding of prisoners in such a confined space as their regular wrecked trenches. With rifles and bombs lying about, the Germans, even after capitulating, were likely to seize them and rush to the cover of a traverse trench or into a shell crater and renew the fight.

The Germans fought desperately and the viciousness of their counterattacks apparently was due to rage over the loss of their comfortable dugouts, which had cost them so much painstaking labor and the unpleasant prospect of a winter in the mud building caves.

The rear of the army during the action presented a wondrous varied scene, which was the more concentrated because of the narrow front of the operations. There were the slightly wounded walking back, the steady tramp of fresh regiments going forward, processions of swift, smooth running motor ambulances, whose burdens would be back in England in 24 hours, longer and seemingly endless processions of powerful motor trucks loaded with shells to feed the hungry, ever-thundering unseen guns, troops of the reserves in the field or beside the gorged roads, waiting their call, while the French population stood in their doorways and asked for the latest news.

At a place near the front a park of captured guns guarded by a pacing British sentry seemed an attraction more symbolic of success to inhabitants than to the parties of German prisoners. The distances of the last ranges at which they were fired before the British infantry engulfed them are chalked on some of the gunshields. Perhaps the most interesting trophy is a Russian machine gun taken by the Germans from the Russians on the eastern front and now re-taken by the British.

The German prisoners were well clothed, neat and fresh in their comfortable dugouts, where they were caught by surprise, but evidently they appreciated the generosity of the British rations. Three thousand prisoners were taken by the British, which was a small percentage of the German loss.

Anomalies of the War

Close Fighting With Hand Bombs and Body Armor as in Days of Old

At the outbreak of the present war, many people of experience were convinced that fighting would be conducted at exceptionally long range, the armies being miles apart, and hardly visible to each other, even in large bodies, by the naked eye alone. High power long range infantry rifles and ordinance of from five to fifteen miles range made it seem nearly certain that one could not advance openly toward the other to any point within the range of fire. The great development of the aeroplane and other aircraft made surprise attacks, in force, next to impossible. So, altogether, it seemed certain that this war would be fought out at long range. But one very important element entered into this war as it has entered no other war before, and completely reversed the situation. Instead of being fought at far greater range than any previous wars, it is to a very great extent being fought out at a far shorter range than any previous wars except those of decidedly ancient history. Before the war had been many weeks old the sappers developed their science to a point where it brought two contending armies literally face to face at distances measured by yards or even feet instead of miles. The science of trench digging has ben developed to such an extent that each army worms its way through the ground toward the other, invisibly, until their foremost trenches parallel the enemy at only a few yards. When such points are reached, the men in the firing trench of each side resort to the only practicable kind of warfare—the ancient and antiquated warfare of throwing bombs at one another by hand or by catapult, as circumstances require. A more deadly game, though of the same idea, as angry school boys, "stoning" one another. Bomb throwers, of course, must be more exposed than other trench men because they must see where to throw and must get sufficiently above surface to throw the bombs. To protect them in such exposed positions, ancient methods are again resorted to. They wear small rounded and tapered steel helmets which will successfully turn away bullets, shrapnel balls, and shell fragments which would mean certain death without them. They also wear large tempered and tapered steel breast and stomach plates arranged and supported in much the same manner as an umpire's pad, only it stops rifle balls instead of base balls.

So, in the midst of the most modern and furious war ever known, we have the most ancient and antiquated form of fighting and defense—hand bombs and body armor.

Famous Soldiers' Ages

Napoleon was forty-five at Waterloo and never reached the sixties. Marlborough was sixty-two at Oudenarde, and by no means in his dotage at sixty-five. Frederick the Great was fifty-one at the end of his great campaign. On the other hand, Moltke at sixty-five was only just establishing his name in world history. Raglan was about sixty-six when he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Crimea. Radetzky, one of the few great soldiers Austria has produced, was eighty-two when he led the Austrians in their last successful war. Wolseley's last campaign was fought at fifty-two, but Lord Roberts began his last at sixty-seven. Sir John French will be sixty-three in September.—Tit Bits.

Brutality of the Germans

Russian Soldiers Found With Their Tongues Cut

Russians charge the Germans with resuming the campaign of atrocities with which they sought to frighten the Russians at the beginning of the war, but which had diminished in recent months. Finding the towns and villages evacuated by the Russians bare of provisions and the distances between the towns becoming greater the farther they penetrated into the country, and incessantly harassed by the Russians troops, some of the invaders are declared to display a ferocious and revengeful temper.

The atrocities laid at their door are said by the Russian people to be as bad as those committed in Belgium just after the opening of the war. In many places, for example, especially in the three days' fight around the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, all the Russian wounded left on the battlefields were killed, according to Russian reports.

Moscow newspapers describe, giving names and details, the repulsive affair near Vilkomir, northeast of Vilna. Half a company of Russians with three young officers were trapped by the Germans in a farm house August 6.

"All the soldiers, numbering 204, were killed," says the Russkoye Selo. "Some were found with their tongues cut out. The officers, Valdemar Kister, Sergius Miuts and Emile Balgin, were especially ill-treated. Kister, though wounded and lying on the ground, was bayoneted several times and the last ferocious blow sent the bayonet through his left eye and head, into the ground. Balgin was bayoneted, but was living and protesting when the Germans buried him. The third officer was covered with bayonet wounds when found dead.

"These details were given by a peasant found later tied to a tree. From his place he witnessed everything. Now that the tide is turning against the Germans they commit terrible crimes in revenge for being forced to retreat."

Paper Money in Germany

In Germany there cannot be any doubt that despite her practical isolation, and, therefore, her indifference in great measure to external values, the nation is financially in a very bad way. This was indicated recently by the Turkish loan, or issue, of thirty million dollar war notes supposed to be covered entirely by gold held by the German Reichsbank and the Bank of Austria-Hungary. This constitutes, of course, a gold loan by the central powers to Turkey, but investors in Ottoman war securities are learning that the Germans and Austrians have already issued paper of their own against this gold, so that it would seem that the Teutonic allies are not above issuing paper in unlimited quantities against either their own or other people's gold.—Ottawa Citizen.

Defect in Farming System

"Every farm in the United States should be an efficiently organized factory, busy the whole year 'round," declared Charles Dillon of Topeka, Kan., in an address before the Farmers' National congress at Omaha. He said that the farmer should sell his products through co-operation with factories. Mr. Dillon declared that the fundamental weakness of the American farm as an economic institution is its failure to give profitable employment to the owner, the hired man and the family throughout the year.

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apples they will be later on, and we advise your early buying, as we apples
apples have only a limited number of boxes to dispose of at this price. apples

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LOCAL

Frank Dahlgrion was acquitted of the several charges placed before him and heard in the supreme criminal court, Edmonton, last week. The following is an Edmonton Bulletin report of a portion of the proceedings: H. Messier told of buying a plow and loaning it to the man from whose place it is alleged it was stolen. He identified the plow and stuck to his identification in face of a vigorous cross examination by Mr. McKay for the defense. Mr. Dahlgrien, Sr., told of how the stuff came to his place after the accused was arrested. J. W. Ward was recalled and identified the harness, one buckel having been repaired at his place some years ago. He identified a pair of shafts by the way they had been repaired and by a marking on one of the shafts. He also claimed that the pieces of hardwood lumber were his. The door still has on it some writing, which Mr. Ward claimed was there when he bought it from a planing mill in Ontario.

For the defense evidence was given by Wm. Sharp, a brother-in-law of the accused, Mrs. Dahlgrien, wife of the accused, and Mrs. Sharp. The point of their evidence was to show that they had seen a man at Dahlgrien's place when this stuff came there and they had been told that this man's name was Bissell. None of these witnesses went into much detail in identifying the stuff.

In St. Thomas' Anglican church: Sunday school at 11 a. m. Divine service at 7.30. The subject of the sermon will be: "Seeking for Happiness".

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church next Sunday, the pastor, Rev. Thos. Murphy B.A., will preach, taking for his subject for the morning service, "The Tree Upon the Chimney Top". And for his evening subject "Fighting Courage." Sunday school and Bible class will be held at 2.30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

The services at Grace Methodist church next Sunday will be conducted by the pastor Rev. R. K. Swenerton, B.A., B.D. Morning subject: "Prayer an Instinct and a Necessity", evening subject: "The Vision of Life"—a sermon for young people. The evening worship will open with song service. The Sunday school meets at 2.30 p.m. A hearty invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

A barn dance will be held at Mr. Arthur White's place, a little east of Trafalgar school on Friday evening of this week. A general invitation is extended

Both elevators at Edgerton are full of grain. At present time some difficulty is being experienced in obtaining sufficient cars for the removal of the large shipments.

Skating was in full swing in Wainwright on Monday evening of this week, when many persons took advantage of the good sheet of ice to the rear of the roundhouse.

H. Smart who left town sometime ago for England, has returned to Wainwright with a bride.

Rev. R. K. Swenerton, pastor of Grace church, has made application to the minister of militia for a chaplainey in one of the overseas battalions to be raised shortly. His offer has not yet been accepted.

P. Floran of Irma who was a visitor to Wainwright during the latter part of last week, said that he had been successful in raising a crop off 25 acres of wheat that gave a yield of 50 bushels to the acre. Mr. Floran also raised 100 bushels of oats to the acre.

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LOST — From Buffalo Stables, grip containing valuables. The person who took it by mistake is asked to return same to the Wainwright Livery. 6-tp.

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Horse Hide lined Gloves	1.00
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Heavy wool Combinations	2.50
Pure wool underwear	1.25
Military Flannel shirts	2.25
Cashmere Hose, 3 pairs	1.00
Sheep lined coats	6.00
Mackinaw coats	6.00
Swell overcoats	12.00 to 25.00
Warm winter Caps	1.00 to 1.50
Felt shoes	2.25 to 6.00
Horse Hide Moccasins	2.50
Sheep Wannigans	1.00
Overshoes and Rubbers	2.25
Night Shirts and Pyjamas	1.25
Invictus Shoes	6.00

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Blue Flannel Shirts	1.00
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Woolen Mitts	.30
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Pullover Sweaters	.75
Sweater Coats with shawl collars	1.50
Buckskin Mocassins	1.35
Felt Boots	2.25
Boys Overcoats	3.50 to 8.00
Boys suits	4.00 to 6.50
Boys pants	.90 to 1.50
Warm Caps	.75
Strong School Shoes	3.00

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STRENGTH OF ALLIES BEGINNING TO BE FELT IN SERBIAN AREA

Every day adds to the peril of the Serbian army which is fighting desperately to hold back the Austro Germans pressing them from the north, and the Bulgarians, invading their country from the east, until the assistance which their allies are sending, can reach them. The Bulgarians have extended their grip on the Belgrade-Saloniki railroad north and south of Nish and have occupied Leskovac south of the captured capital and Aleksinac to the north. At the latter point they are in close touch with the German army, which after occupying Krusevac, extended its left wing as far as Djunis, on the left bank of the Bulgar Morava.

The Austro-Germans advancing southward are making progress except in the west, where they are being held by the Montenegrins. The invading forces are now reaching the most difficult part of Serbia, the mountainous region where the natives, knowing the hills and every gully, can offer the strongest resistance. The Austrians and Germans however, are plentifully supplied with mountain guns, with which they expect to drive the defenders from their fastnesses.

In the south, the over-growing strength of the French and British forces is beginning to tell. They are carrying on an energetic offensive against the Bulgarians; have managed to keep the railway clear as far as Veles and are barring the Bulgars' route to Monastir.

While it will be some time before the Germans can sufficiently repair the northern end of the railway for the transport of troops and munitions, their successes have enabled them to send supplies to the Bulgarians and Turks by the Danube as far as Nikopolis, from which point they can be sent by rail to Sofia and Constantinople.

There is no change in the attitude of Greece, although it is considered significant that at the moment that Bulgaria has again protested against the hospitality accorded the allied troops at Soloniki, the Greek government has applied to the allies for financial assistance, an application which is receiving favorable consideration.

The Greek government has also renewed to the allies an expression of its firm determination to maintain neutrality and of its sincere goodwill toward the entente powers.

The campaigns on the other fronts continue without any important changes. The Russians are still attacking in the north and south and are commencing to harras the German forces in the centre, which it is believed has been weakened for the purpose of strengthening the two wings. No big movement is expected until the condition of the ground improves.

On both the west and Italian front there has been considerable fighting.



LIEUT. G. L. HUDSON, member of the provincial legislature, who is now in the trenches with other Wainwright men.



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